

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 10.

PROGRAMME PLANNED FOR PACKERS' MEETING

Plans for the tenth annual convention of the American Meat Packers' Association, to be held at St. Louis, Mo., on October 11, 12 and 13, are well under way. Unusual interest is being aroused in this meeting for the reason that it will be the first convention in the history of the organization which has been held outside of Chicago, with the exception of the winter meeting at Washington in 1912.

St. Louis is a growing packing and livestock center, and has come into especial prominence within the past year or so as an active trading point. Many members of the association have never visited the city or got in touch with its packing interests. This convention will give them this opportunity, which accounts for much of the interest manifested in the plans for the meeting.

The programme, both business and entertainment, will be up to the famous standard of past packers' conventions. The headquarters will be at the Planters' Hotel, a famous hostelry. The business sessions and the convention smoker will be held here, while the great annual banquet will be held at the magnificent Jefferson Hotel. There will also be a luncheon at the famous Sunset Hill Country Club. These are the chief items of a long and enjoyable entertainment programme.

Business questions of more than ordinary importance will come up at this convention, and it is anticipated that there will be active discussion of some of them. The business programme includes papers and discussions on important trade subjects by leading experts in each department. The usual plans are being made for special parties from various parts of the country. So far as the arrangements have been made the plans are as outlined in the following bulletins issued by Secretary George L. McCarthy:

The tentative programme for entertainment during the convention at St. Louis, October 11, 12, 13, includes a big smoker on Monday evening at the Planters' Hotel. The banquet will be held at the Jefferson Hotel on Tuesday night, and some surprises are in store both with regard to the menu and the speakers. On the third day there will be an automobile tour through some of the most beautiful parts of St. Louis, and as St. Louis is one of the most beautiful cities in the country, this should be more than ordinarily enjoyable. At the end of the tour there will be a luncheon at the Sunset Hill Country Club. Arrangements will be made so that all can return to the city in time to leave on trains that night.

A programme of business topics is being prepared which will include both papers and discussions by experts on topics of vital interest to the packinghouse industry. Ample opportunity will be afforded for discussion from the floor on the subjects outlined or others which may arise under the order of "new business." Full details of the complete programme will be announced later.

Concerning trade exhibits and headquarters Secretary McCarthy says:

Associate members who desire to have exhibitions or headquarters at the forthcoming convention at the Planters' Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., October 11, 12 and 13, are reminded that they must make reservations direct with the hotel. They are also reminded that the Executive Committee has passed an order that all such exhibitions or headquarters rooms must be closed during business sessions and that no intoxicating liquors will be permitted in them. As reservations are being rapidly made, you are advised to send in yours promptly if you are going to have one.



PACKERS ASK FOR CAR RULING.

Swift & Company have filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. for serving them with single-deck cars when double-deck cars were ordered. While the amount is small, being \$222.75, the difference between \$655.50 and \$432.75, the principle at issue is important, and the case will be watched with interest.

The complaint sets forth that the complainants ordered 15 double-deck cars to transport live sheep from South Omaha to St. Joseph, Mo., the rate being 13 cents per 100 pounds, with a minimum weight per car of 22,000 pounds. The respondents sent instead 30 single-deck cars, the rate in such a case being 18 cents per 100 pounds, minimum 12,000 pounds. Certain switching charges of 25 cents per car also were added on during the journey. Swift & Company contend that the road should have filled the order properly, and ask for a ruling on the point, as well as reimbursement.



OPPOSE COAST FREIGHT INCREASES.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has received the briefs of the complainants and respondents in the case of the American Livestock Association and the National Wool Growers' Association against the Oregon Short Line and the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroads, where increased freight rates were proposed. The plaintiffs

are assisted by various Idaho State officials and W. F. Moore, traffic manager for Cudahy & Company at Los Angeles. The hearings were held in Denver.

The complaining parties attack the rates on cattle and sheep from the producing centers of Idaho, Utah and eastern Oregon to California points, particularly to Los Angeles. They also complain of the joint through rates on cattle and sheep in double-deck cars, and also set forth that the railroads should publish through joint rates on hogs, the present movement being under combination of local rates.

It is further maintained that they should establish rates on hogs in double-deck cars. Interesting testimony was given by Dr. S. W. McClure, of the Wool Growers' Association, to the effect that the only hope for the future in Idaho was the increased production of livestock. The proposed increased freight rates would tend to discourage this production, already hampered by high freight charges.

SUSPENDS SWITCHING CHARGES.

An attempt by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway to add switching charges of from \$1 to \$2.75 per car on livestock has been suspended by the Inter State Commerce Commission, pending hearings, from September 1 to December 30. Hitherto this line has been absorbing inbound switching charges of the Stock Yards Terminal Railway between points of connection at St. Paul and South St. Paul, on traffic originating at points in Montana, North and South Dakota, moving under through rates to points beyond South St. Paul, and which have been stopping at that point for feeding or marketing purposes.

MEAT PRICES IN BERLIN.

The American Chamber of Commerce at Berlin quotes meat prices in that city at last report, compared to a year ago, as follows:

	July 24, 1915.	July 25, 1914.
	Cts. per lb.	Cts. per lb.
Beef, loin	33.3	24
Beef, breast	28.6	20.2
Veal, shoulder	32.8	24.3
Veal, breast	30.5	22.6
Lamb, shoulder	34.3	24.5
Lamb, breast	32.6	21.6
Pork	43.5	24.3
Fresh ham	37.8	18.6
Bacon	44.2	19.2
Smoked ham	62.6	40
Butter	46.4	31.1
Lard	42.8	17.9

September 4, 1915.

MEAT TRADE IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Possibilities and Prospects in That Part of the World

By Dr. E. C. Josa, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

(Continued from issue of August 21.)

Export Meat Trade of Australia and New Zealand.

The following statements, compiled from official reports, show the extent of the export trade of Australia and New Zealand in food animals and meat. The first statement gives the annual totals for each item since 1901. In order to convey an idea as to the destination of these exports the second statement is presented, which gives the distribution of the meat exports from Australia for 1913. The distribution for New Zealand is not given because practically the entire trade of that country in meat is confined to the United Kingdom.

Australia's beef exports have increased rapidly in recent years, and while the United Kingdom gets the bulk of the trade, considerable shipments are widely distributed among other places, and there is at present a prospect of large dealings with the Pacific ports of the United States. (War has shut off this trade.—Ed.) Australian mutton is quite widely distributed also, although to a less extent than the beef. Table 1 shows these export figures.

Table 1.—Exports of domestic food animals and meat from Australia and New Zealand, 1901 to 1913.

AUSTRALIA.									
Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Beef.	Mutton and lamb.	Pork.	Bacon and ham.	Canned meat.	
	No.	No.	No.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	
1901	2,413	12,094	164	90,706,344	54,175,063	313,824	285,247	25,882,526	
1902	4,459	24,296	31	79,453,248	44,105,600	647,920	187,739	21,989,644	
1903	930	18,111	77	61,173,530	35,753,124	277,310	223,930	11,009,277	
1904	770	7,746	247	37,090,945	47,863,532	420,783	369,083	15,702,031	
1905	1,280	12,090	322	43,525,066	86,858,344	324,016	454,616	13,454,545	
1906	532	17,970	220	41,561,232	90,692,385	3,472,224	530,459	9,060,903	
1907	687	11,290	185	52,050,592	109,227,757	1,446,758	415,251	8,208,711	
1908	983	13,019	117	40,711,516	91,607,614	826,102	389,718	12,383,939	
1909	975	5,315	229	71,142,265	116,915,639	394,559	396,342	23,301,198	
1910	3,745	13,144	303	109,427,528	100,222,330	741,410	1,604,362	34,053,451	
1911	9,964	24,198	385	108,786,417	129,569,296	1,641,013	2,335,299	40,768,074	
1912	16,083	34,101	600	142,210,076	115,371,981	897,929	2,172,880	34,161,615	
1913	15,118	41,759	440	218,918,606	204,931,783	215,175	1,846,966	52,124,461	
NEW ZEALAND.									
1901	290	3,668	75	25,614,176	167,902,784	477,680	616,000	3,948,896	
1902	3,062	48,047	326	33,006,624	191,378,656	469,516	661,920	6,078,352	
1903	366	21,047	266	23,812,320	228,424,000	370,384	422,152	4,216,800	
1904	480	7,430	323	20,116,902	182,157,472	396,704	187,152	2,552,226	
1905	595	11,729	288	17,417,904	162,841,392	290,752	140,224	3,186,368	
1906	477	13,324	254	29,187,648	187,600,448	583,184	142,016	4,501,504	
1907	322	13,762	248	41,399,650	208,562,192	793,632	171,804	5,290,728	
1908	183	6,136	271	40,108,208	186,961,540	172,450	221,998	3,619,952	
1909	298	6,087	630	56,011,872	222,726,000	137,538	152,668	6,546,400	
1910	227	6,335	729	58,390,080	227,865,344	1,232,784	198,738	7,002,240	
1911	371	7,900	696	28,438,526	211,595,216	1,223,376	227,920	6,393,536	
1912	379	6,475	510	31,716,496	248,569,104	125,352	281,892	4,871,116	
1913	273	11,845	198	31,404,016	246,362,928	284,928	114,240	4,094,048	

The beef trade of New Zealand is small compared with that of Australia. It is remarkable, however, that whereas New Zealand has only about one-fourth as many sheep as Australia, the exports of mutton and lamb are in most years more than twice as large as those of the latter country. This trade is, in fact, now so highly developed in New Zealand that the number of carcasses annually shipped to England represent fully 25 per cent. of the entire flocks of the Dominion. Table 2 shows Australian exports for 1913.

Table 2.—Distribution of meat exports from Australia during 1913.

Country to which exported.	Beef.	Mutton and lamb.	Pork.	Bacon and ham.	Canned meat.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
United Kingdom	160,963,291	191,440,138	11,877	731,189	41,121,014
Italy	6,356,514	44,834	—	—	92,594
France	340,418	51,238	—	—	165,000
Germany	1,813,790	5,144,062	—	—	215,820
Canada	3,452,675	1,062,910	—	—	1,881,114
United States	5,037,760	571,008	—	—	1,590,119
South African Union	5,656,346	1,550,297	—	—	—
Egypt	3,900,504	633,100	27,780	—	—
Malta	1,142,002	—	—	—	—
Philippine Islands	14,535,447	778,663	93,507	475,154	237,920
Hawaii	2,356,115	91,085	—	—	30,728
Japan	36,705	39	—	—	—
Hongkong	425,659	401,380	—	60,305	105,339
China	—	—	—	54,528	202,186
Other countries	3,808,972	2,563,010	86,011	325,795	5,631,720
Total	278,918,606	204,931,783	215,175	1,846,966	82,124,461

the New Zealand Government being recovered in fixed fees charged slaughterers by the municipality.

By this arrangement it will be observed that while it is incumbent on the municipal authorities of towns of more than 2,000 inhabitants to establish and operate public abattoirs for their respective cities, the sanitary control of all such abattoirs and the conduct of meat inspection rests wholly with the Federal authorities, which at once suggests the highest possible protection to human health as regards unsound or unfit meat. The

(Concluded on page 35.)

GERMANS AND SO. AMERICAN MEAT.

Inquiry among government officials and livestock experts leads to the conviction that the story in the New York World of September 1, to the effect that the Germans are endeavoring to corner the livestock market in Latin-America, particularly in Argentina, must be taken with considerable qualification. The facts are that agents of the Kaiser did scout around down there in the early days of the war, their object being as much to prevent beef from getting into the hands of the British as to get it for the German army and people. The found out, however, that the British had the situation safely "sewed up," so far as their needs were concerned. However, Departmental officials are not able to shed any light on the statements of the World as to the German plans for the future, which are reported to be as follows:

"1. A representative of the German government has distributed \$2,000,000—as a first payment—to Germans in Brazil for the purpose of buying up and preparing lands in the Sao Paulo coffee district for grazing purposes and purchasing cattle to be herded on these lands.

"2. A representative of the German government has contracted in this country for 20,000 tons of barbed wire which will be used for enclosing the Brazilian lands.

"3. A group of Germans in Honduras are preparing to establish an abattoir and cold-storage plant where they will handle all of the livestock that can be purchased in Central America.

"In addition to these facts officials have learned that German agents have carefully covered the other countries of South America and purchased, whenever possible, small herds of cattle. It is understood that they attempted to make a clean-up in Argentina, but American packers were already on the ground."

MORE BRAZILIAN BEEF COMES IN.

The second consignment of dressed beef to reach the United States from Brazil arrived during the past week. It comprised 1,276 quarters of beef brought in on the steamer Sao Paulo from Santos, and was from the plant of the Continental Products Company at the city of Sao Paulo, Brazil. This plant, in which the Sulzberger & Sons Company is interested, is located in the highlands of Sao Paulo, in an ideal cattle country, and the beef goes by rail to the port of Santos, where it is loaded on the steamer. In spite of the tropical temperature of the loading port the beef reaches market in excellent condition. It is said that regular semi-monthly shipments from this plant to New York are now under way.

WRAPPED MEATS UNDER THE NEW YORK LAW

Packers Contend Net Weight Rule Does Not Apply To Them

A test of the New York State weights and measures law as applied to the marking of net weights on wrapped meats is now being made through a test case filed in Yonkers against Armour & Company.

The newspapers have given wide publicity to the brief filed by the attorney general in this case, a review of which appeared in the last issue of The National Provisioner. The chief argument is that the New York law makes all packages and wrappings containers, and specifically mentions that containers shall be marked with the weight. Much is made of the usual claim that the packers "sell paper at meat prices," an argument which is useful for sympathy-catching purposes only.

No attention is given by the press to the brief filed by the packers, outlining their contention that the law does not require the marking of weights on wrapped meats. This brief goes extensively into the packers' side of the case, and only a brief synopsis of it can be given here.

In relating the facts in the case the brief shows that the bacon was bought by the employee of a local meat dealer at the instigation of the local weights and measures officer, for the purpose of making a test case. There was no element of fraud or misrepresentation in the case, and none is claimed. The buyer knew what he was getting, it was weighed in front of him, and he was given a sales ticket on which was stamped: "Wrapped meats are sold by gross weight." He could have had either wrapped or unwrapped meat at the same price.

The brief shows that the purpose of wrapping the bacon was to protect it against infection and contamination of various kinds, as well as a partial protection against shrinkage and loss of weight by evaporation and loss of moisture. Tests were shown, made under normal store conditions, where wrapped bacon weighing from 6 to 7 pounds lost from 6 to 8½ ounces in the two weeks following wrapping. It will be seen that actual weight could not be ascertained without unwrapping the meat at time of sale to the dealer and rewrapping it, which would not only defeat the sanitary purpose of the wrapping, but would also involve extra time and expense.

The first point made against the prosecution is that the New York State law exempts products "when the numerical count of the individual units is six or less." The buyer in this case asked for one bacon, not for so many pounds of bacon. The sale was of one unit, therefore it is contended the law does not apply.

Such a Sale Is a Special Contract.

The second point is the claim that the sale was made under a special contract between wholesaler and dealer; that the dealer knew he was buying gross weight and received a sales slip so marked, and that it is a well-known rule of law that products may be sold by contract at gross weight. In fact, the law does not specify net weight, merely stating that "all meat, meat products and butter shall be sold or offered for sale by weight." If the legislature had intended to prohibit

such practice it would have used more specific language. The claim is usually made that the net weight requirement is made to protect the consumer; this sale was between dealers, the consumer not being concerned, and the law should not be construed in such a way as to abridge the freedom of contract.

Many authorities are quoted. In one similar case the court ruled that such a sale by gross weight was perfectly legitimate, and "it is not apparent that the public health or welfare can be affected." In a similar meat case the court ruled that both parties had made a contract of sale at gross weight without fraud or deception on the part of either, and "that they have a right to do so cannot be questioned."

The third point in the brief is that a piece of bacon wrapped in paper for sanitary reasons and tied with a string is not such a container as the New York law contemplates, notwithstanding the broad definition of a container given in the law. Therefore the weight need not be marked on the wrapper.

Wrapping Is Not a Container.

It is contended that this law, referring to a container, means such containers as are presumed to hold some fixed amount, like a bushel, a peck or a pound, and does not refer to a wrapping protecting pieces of bacon which vary in size, no two weighing the same. If the article is sold by actual scale weight at the time of sale, and the purchaser pays on the basis of such scale weight, then the entire object for any weight-marking requirement falls. Clearly the legislature never intended to require every retail dealer in the State to mark the weight on the outside of each article around which he places a paper for the purpose of protecting the article from contamination or for convenience in handling.

There would be no argument at all were it not for the broad definition of the word "container," which is taken to include all packages. The container may be of any material, however, and may be called a wrapper, parcel, package or anything else, as long as it encloses a product the size or volume of which is controlled by the producer, and which passes directly to the consumer without any further weighing, measuring or counting; then it is a container as contemplated by the law, not otherwise.

In considering this point the brief says the law must be construed as a whole, and in the light of what it was intended to accomplish. Many cases are cited in support of the argument as to construing the word container. Rulings in both State and Federal cases are quoted where wrapped hams and bacon are declared not to be "in package form." The mass of laws quoted use "container" and "package" interchangeably. The contention of the brief is that the New York law does not contemplate the ham or bacon wrapping as a container upon which weight must be marked.

The fourth point in the brief is that section 17 of the law, referring to "commodities sold in containers," properly construed, does not apply to meat, meat products or butter at all. Section 16 requires that "All meat, meat products and butter shall be sold or offered

for sale by weight." It adds that "all other commodities not in containers shall be sold or offered for sale by standard weight, measure or count, and such weight, measure or count shall be marked on a label or tag attached thereto," etc.

Does Not Apply to Meats At All.

The argument is that commodities are divided distinctly into two classes, one of which includes meats, which it specifically provides are to be sold "by weight." The following section 17 of the law, which begins "When commodities are sold or offered for sale in containers," and which contains the net weight requirement, it is contended refers to the second class of commodities mentioned in section 16, and not to meats, which section 16 separately provides for. The brief declares that if the word "commodities" in section 17 includes meat, meat products and butter, as contended by the weight officials, then section 17 is inconsistent with section 16 and wholly irreconcilable to it.

To show the absurdity of the argument that section 17 applies to all of section 16, which includes the provision as to the sale of meat only, the brief cites the following illustration: If meat is one of the commodities referred to in section 17, then the provisions of that statute would be clearly satisfied if a glass jar (which undoubtedly would be a container) containing six lambs' tongues were offered for sale marked with the number of lambs' tongues it contained, namely 6. There is no requirement that the jar should be marked with the weight at all, net or gross. The dealer is at perfect liberty, so far as that section is concerned, to mark the jar with the number of tongues in it.

Again, if the jar contained a quart of sausage meat, this section of the statute would be complied with if there was a label or tag on the jar containing the *measure* of the contents of the jar, namely, one quart. But section 16 says that lambs' tongues and

(Concluded on page 43.)

FOOT-AND-MOUTH SITUATION.

On August 30 the federal ban for foot-and-mouth disease was lifted on the State of Massachusetts. In Lake county, Illinois, there have been more cases, seven being discovered on September 1. The latest changes ordered by Acting Secretary Marvin in Illinois are as follows:

Quarantined area: The counties of Cook, Lake and McDonough; the territories within a radius of 3 miles of section 4 Indianatown Township, of section 23 Manlius Township, and of section 34 Wyanet Township, Bureau county; and the territory within a radius of 3 miles of section 25 Tomkins Township, Warren county. **Closed area:** The counties of Lake and McDonough; the territories within a radius of 3 miles of section 4 Indianatown Township, of section 23 Manlius Township, and of section 34 Wyanet Township, Bureau county; the territory within a radius of 3 miles of section 25 Tomkins Township, Warren county; and all of Cook county excepting the territory comprising the Union Stock Yards at Chicago. **Exposed area:** None. **Modified area:** None. **Restricted area:** The Union Stock Yards at Chicago for handling animals for immediate slaughter only. **Free area:** All territory in the State excepting that described as quarantined.

September 4, 1915.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

COSTS IN SAUSAGE MAKING.

A Western sausagemaker writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

What do you figure casings and labor per hundredweight of finished sausage?

Anywhere from a dollar to a dollar and a half per cwt. for casings and fifty cents for labor. Generally speaking, you can figure on a cent and three-quarters per pound for casings and labor in manufacturing sausage, at least.

DRY SALT CURE IN TIERCES.

An inquirer in the middle west writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you kindly give us directions for the best method of curing dry salt meats in tierces or barrels?

To cure meats in tierces, dry salt and turn out a high-class product, the following formula has proven its merit: Packed at 340 lbs. to the tierce, the meats should be well rubbed with the following mixture, which must be thoroughly amalgamated: Ten pounds English (or equally as good American) fine salt, ten pounds of best New Orleans sugar, and one pound of refined saltpeter. What is left of the mixture is to be put on top after packing. The tierce should be left on end over night, headed tight and rolled as often as convenient for the first twenty days—not less than four times, however.

Hams will cure, according to weight, in from forty to seventy-five days; bacon in twenty-five days, tongues in twenty-five days, and shoulder butts in twenty-five days.

Another method, using the same formula, is to pack in vats so set that the pickle draining off meats may be saved and poured

over the meats as it accumulates. In this case, however, the meats should be turned, resalting when necessary, but very lightly. The tierce method, however, is the best, as the cure is more uniform and the color much better, on account of the entire exclusion of air.

If proper precaution is taken, this pickle may be used in other channels to great advantage; that is, for other meats requiring a light, sweet pickle. As considerable sugar is embodied in the formula, and some albumen must of necessity be extracted from the meats, fermentation is quite to be expected. Hence precaution is necessary to prevent same.

NEW PATENTS.

Patents recently granted by the United States Commissioner of Patents at Washington include the following:

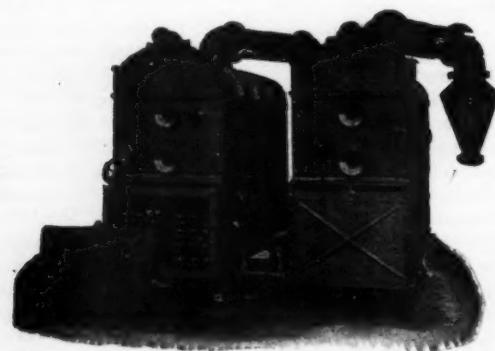
1,149,954. SAUER-KRAUT MACHINE. Meinrad L. Schilly, Pierron, Ill. Filed February 11, 1914. Serial No. 818,097. A vegetable cutter comprising a cylindrical hopper, frames secured to opposite sides of said hopper, supports depending from said frames, a toothed circular frame resting on said supports, a hub formed at the center of said circular frame, a pair of superimposed annular flanges formed on said circular frame, segmental cutter blades secured to said hub and having their peripheral edges interposed between said flanges, screws passing through said flanges for deflecting portions of said blades, and means co-operating with the teeth of said frame for turning said blades.

1,148,465. REFRIGERATING SYSTEM. George J. Sayer, Chicago, Ill. Filed February 2, 1914. Serial No. 816,021. In a refrigerating system the combination with a plurality of valves, of an equal plurality of motors for moving said respective valves into their closed or open position, means interposed between each motor and its associated valve to limit each individual action of the motor to move its associated valve from one alternative position to the other, and an electric circuit conjointly controlled by all of said valves.

1,148,578. ICE-MAKING APPARATUS. Albert Charles Davis, Bootle, England. Filed February 18, 1914. Serial No. 819,408. In an ice-making apparatus, a freezing tank having walls thereof provided with vertically disposed recesses, a sinuous pipe coil extending from one recessed wall to the other, and superimposed metal blocks having the ends thereof extending into the recesses of the tank walls and the ends and confronting faces of said blocks provided with grooves to receive the pipe coil and contact therewith, said blocks providing smooth uninterrupted vertical walls in proximity to the pipe coils.

1,148,823. PROCESS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOOD-STUFFS. Olivier Bocande, Paris, France. Filed September 16, 1913. Serial No. 790,112. A process for preserving meat and other foodstuffs which consists in covering the said foodstuffs previously rendered aseptic, first with a thin layer of waterproof material closely applied and adhering to the surface of the food to contact with all the parts thereof, then with an airtight envelop composed of an insoluble gelatinous colloidal material applied directly to said waterproof material, said gelatinous material being applied in the form of a solution comprising water 40 to 60 per cent., dry gelatin 20 to 25 per cent., sea salt, sugar and glycerin about 15 per cent. in equal parts and pure formaldehyde about 2 per thousand. A process for preserving foodstuffs such as carcass, which consists in dividing the meat into pieces and removing the decomposable organs, sterilizing the surface microbes by means of ozone in a vacuum, effecting a slight partial dehydration of the meat in a vacuum at a low pressure, covering the meat thus treated with a material impervious to water and then with a skin of a gelatinous and insoluble material.

1,149,336. MEAT-TENDERER. George P. Burris, Pueblo, Colo. Filed December 14, 1914. Serial No. 877,038. In a meat tenderer, a frame, and a pair of ribbed rolls journaled therein in cooperative relation, the ribs of each of said rolls being notched in the same plane transverse to their axes.



OVER \$100,000 ANNUAL PROFIT

This is the estimate in a large Chicago packing house of the profit made in saving, by SWENSON EVAPORATORS, products formerly wasted. Every gallon of tank water, press water, scalding water, blood water and cooking water is run through two large triple effect Swensons using exhaust steam, and running 166 hours per week.

As this concern now owns nearly two score of Swensons purchased on more than 25 separate orders, it is easy to see what the management thinks of Swensons.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block (Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.)

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

49-25

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HUBERT CILLIS, Vice-President.
JULIUS A. MAY, Treasurer.
OTTO V. SCHRENK, Secretary.
PAUL I. ALDRICH, Editor.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE SLUMP

The foreign exchange situation reached a critical stage during the past week, when sterling exchange dropped to \$4.50 on the New York market, a low mark never before reached. This was dangerously near the point where foreign trading would be cut off because of the depreciation in the value of the English pound sterling, and financial interests came to the support of the exchange market, sterling exchange reacting to \$4.55 on Thursday. Even this is a drop of 32 cents from its normal value. It is said that a speedily-consummated British loan placed in New York to bolster British credit will be the only remedy.

The meat trade is interested in the exchange situation because it is apparently affecting our export trade in provisions. Contracts made on a basis of London exchange result in heavy losses to packers at present exchange rates. The cost of exchange has been a deterrent feature ever since the war situation became acute. It is said that big war munitions contracts are made payable

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

in New York in dollars, which renders them immune from the exchange loss. But in the ordinary course of meat export trade it is different.

The claim was made this week in trade quarters that the big and growing export trade of the United States would be seriously threatened if the exchange situation was not relieved. In the face of the rapid depreciation, bankers were wondering how much longer Great Britain would pay the premium and buy goods in this market which she can get elsewhere where the value of her money is greater. They were of the opinion that American factories and producers would feel the pinch if rates went much lower; that cancellation of war orders for everything except such war equipment as Great Britain cannot afford to do without would follow, and that there would be few new orders placed by London in America except for positive necessities.

The reason and the remedy seemed clear in the minds of international bankers. The English pound has become depreciated, they said, because London has failed to provide a method here of paying the big bills now coming due to American shippers; the remedy would be they thought to establish quickly a mammoth credit loan in this market. America does not want British gold to pay for supplies; on this point opinion was unanimous. The vaults of Wall street and the banks in the interior are already choking with gold. More gold would tend to create a period of enormous inflation.

What New York bankers want to do is to lend Great Britain an enormous sum of money to be spent in paying bills here, on approved collateral of high-class American railway and industrial stocks and bonds. This, it is believed, will restore conditions to nearly normal. Apparently Great Britain intends to adopt this course. Officially, neither Great Britain nor her financiers has given any inkling to bankers here of what they intend to do to remedy the situation.

EFFICIENT FOOD REGULATION

The New York City Department of Health, under the direction of Commissioner Goldwater, has already made an enviable reputation for efficient and sensible administration of the duties imposed on it by the law and the sanitary code. There has been effectiveness without injustice, and results have been obtained without noise or bungle. Further promise in this direction was given by the engagement of Dr. Lucius P. Brown, food commissioner of the State of Tennessee, as director of the Department's bureau of food and drug inspection.

Dr. Brown is of the type of official who gets results without fireworks, and does his duty without stepping on everybody's toes.

After studying the local situation for several months he has issued a statement, which appears in another column of *The National Provisioner*, concerning his plans for food inspection in New York City. No one can object to the course of action he has laid down, and everyone will benefit by honest effort to cooperate with him, the trade as well as consumers. He will be found fair-minded and reasonable, like his superior the Commissioner, but he will also be found wide-awake and always on the job.

MEAT CARGOES NOT AFFECTED

American cargoes, including packinghouse products, now held up by the British government, will not be affected favorably by the forthcoming modifications of the British order-in-council, concerning which the British embassy in Washington made an announcement on August 31. At any rate, this is the opinion of State Department officials at Washington.

This opinion is based on the fact that no concrete suggestions of interest to American cargo owners have come from the British government. Consequently, the State Department is going right along with its preparation of a reply to the last British notes of June 21 and 26. This note ought to be ready almost any time, but Secretary Lansing would give no definite date when questioned by the representative of *The National Provisioner* on August 30.

In regard to the release of the American owned cargoes of German goods, now detained at Rotterdam, and which the British government has promised not to interfere with, the British embassy and the foreign trade advisers of the State Department are still informally negotiating the details.

The prize court cases involving meat cargoes still drag along, and it is evident that the British Government intends to take its time, regardless of damage to American interests.

OLEO OUTPUT ON INCREASE

According to the annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, the output of oleomargarine in the United States, as shown by stamp sales, was 146,468,730 pounds, which is over 5,000,000 pounds more than for the preceding twelve months. Of this 138,856,724 pounds was uncolored and 7,612,006 pounds colored. Special taxes on manufacturers and dealers in addition to the tax on the product amounted to \$586,914.51, compared to \$561,432.83 in the preceding year. The figures prove the increasing popularity of this product with the public, as well as the burden consumers are made to bear through the tax imposed in the interest of the butter monopoly.

September 4, 1915.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Fire damaged the plant of the Eagle Packing Company, Jersey City, N. J.

Swift & Company's branch house at El Paso, Texas, has been damaged by fire.

Contract has been awarded by the Moultrie Packing Company, Moultrie, Ga., for an addition to their plant.

Extensive alterations and improvements are being made on the storage and packing house of Seckel Bros., at Bucyrus, Ohio.

The plant of the Magnolia Cotton Oil Company, Houston, Texas, was damaged to the extent of \$6,000 in the recent tornado at Houston.

The International Liquid Soap Company, Elkton, Md., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 by Clement M. Egner and others.

The packing plant of the Independent Meat Company, east of North Yakima, Wash., which was recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt.

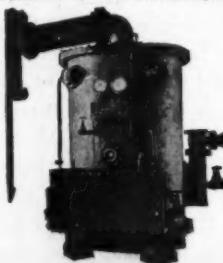
The Farmers' Terminal Packing Plant Company plans the erection of a plant at Newport, Minn., to cost \$1,000,000. Ira M. J. Chryst, of Hudson, Wis., is president.

The South Louisiana Packing Company, Napoleonville, La., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by George W. Dodge and others. A meat packing, electric light and power plant will be built.

The N. B. Josey Guano Company, of Scotland Neck, N. C., will establish a guano mixing plant at Wilmington, N. C., to cost \$15,000, and will also erect a one-story frame building, 280 x 127 feet.

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The Hy-Cosofood Products Company have incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, to manufacture cottonseed oil and other oils and fats, and also to manufacture food products. Capital stock, \$750,000.

J. T. Gibbons, for many years general manager of the Houston Packing Company, Houston, Tex., has gone into business in Cuba. He has associated himself with the big house of Lykes Bros., Inc., at Havana.

Farmers' Warehouse and Oil Mills, Mooresville, N. C., has been incorporated with an authorized capital of \$30,000 with H. A. Smith as president; W. L. Matheson, secretary and treasurer, and J. L. Honeycut, manager.

The Indianapolis Live Stock Exchange, In-

The Tenth Annual CONVENTION of the American Meat Packers' Association

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WILL YOU BE THERE?

dianapolis, Ind., the membership of which is made up of commission men at the union stockyards, has been incorporated with Charles Sedwick, B. W. Gillespie and William A. Walodin as directors.

The Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Company, Mt. Gilead, Ohio, has elected the following officers: President, A. Q. Tucker; vice-president, W. G. Beebe; secretary and general manager, Frank B. McMillin; treasurer, M. W. Spear. Dr. N. Tucker was added to the board of directors.

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JUNE OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

Official government reports of the output of oleomargarine for the month of June (the last month for which the reports are complete for the entire country), as shown by revenue stamp sales, indicate that the production for that month was 777,779 pounds colored and 8,969,152 pounds uncolored, or a total of 9,746,931 pounds. This was over a million and a half pounds in excess of the same month last year. Official government figures, based on stamp sales, showing oleomargarine production in the United States for the past eighteen months, are as follows:

	Pounds.
January, 1914	14,840,359
February	13,182,040
March	12,310,554
April	9,834,604
May	8,482,377
June	8,000,333
July	8,556,359
August	9,221,302
September	13,280,489
October	12,882,916
November	13,689,911
December	15,084,043
January, 1915	13,100,819
February	12,325,326
March	13,369,314
April	11,849,928
May	11,512,569
June	9,748,931

MEAT STORED IN ENGLAND.

There is reason to believe that considerable quantities of frozen meat are held in storage in the United Kingdom, although not available for trade purposes, and it is generally recognized that reserves of this nature would operate as the best safeguard against further dislocation of the market, should any unexpected demands be made, says the London Meat Trades Journal. The government has recently requisitioned a certain quantity of New Zealand mutton, which has not hitherto been used by the army, but this may have been due to other supplies having fallen short of the desired standard.

HIGH MEAT PRICES IN ENGLAND.

Prices of nearly all foodstuffs in England are enormously above the average, and there seems good reason to believe, says the Manchester Courier, that they will be even higher in the near future. Meat is 50 per cent. dearer than it was before the war, this being due chiefly to the fact that the military authorities have commandeered a big proportion of the supplies for the troops. People have been eating comparatively little meat during the summer, but when the winter comes there will be a greater demand for it, and the price is bound to soar still higher.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Values Decline—New Low Levels—Liquidation Persistent—Stocks Large—Deliveries Heavy—Demand Moderate Proportions.

The provision market has again been heavy during the past week, with values declining under the pressure of further liquidation, pork touching new low levels, and lard was very near the previous low. The decline in the market September 1 and 2 was due in part to the deliveries on contracts, which were quite heavy, and there was not the place for the goods delivered, resulting in further liquidation and selling on stop orders.

The statement of stocks was disappointing. Compared with a month ago, pork showed a loss of 2,400 bbls. of new pork and a loss of 7,000 bbls. of other pork, while the loss a year ago was 4,600 and 7,700 bbls., respectively. The decrease in the stock of lard was only 8,000 tcs. against a decrease a year ago of 21,000. The stock of ribs showed an increase of nearly 500,000 lbs., against a decrease of 2,500,000 lbs. last year.

In view of the rather moderate packing that has been seen during the past month, these figures were quite disappointing, showing that the low prices have not yet stimulated the hoped-for distribution. Although packing up to the past week has been slightly in excess of a year ago during the past month, the excess has not been important, while the price of lard has been 2c. under a year ago, ribs about 4½c. per lb. under and pork \$7 at 2½c. per bbl. under.

The comparative figures of the stocks at Chicago follow:

	Aug. 31, '15	July 31, '15
Mess pork, new, bbls.	59,745	62,336
Mess pork, old, bbls.	3,108	3,784
Mess pork, repacked	236	883
Mess pork, others	45,820	52,108
Lard, new, tcs.	268,913	274,960
Lard, old, tcs.	21,445	24,913
Lard, other, tcs.	40,499,695	40,024,911
Short ribs, lbs.	152,438,717	172,586,573
Total meats, lbs.		

Last year stocks were:

	Aug. 31, '14	July 31, '14
Mess pork, new, bbls.	30,272	34,814
Mess pork, old, bbls.		
Mess pork, repacked		
Mess pork, others	42,082	49,720
Lard, new, tcs.	179,784	200,574
Lard, old, tcs.	3,986	6,795
Lard, other, tcs.	11,531	14,065
Short ribs, lbs.	11,715,787	14,254,441
Total meats, lbs.	86,254,652	95,867,921

Packing for the past week was 350,000 hogs against 373,000 the previous week and 429,000 a year ago; since March 1 the packing has been 13,134,000 against 11,111,000 a year ago, an increase of 2,023,000 hogs. The quality of the hogs continues quite good, as shown by the average weights. The distribution of product from Chicago has been in excess of last year right along, as indicated by the weekly statement of shipments of both cured and fresh meats, but between the shipments in and the packing, the effect on stocks has been very limited.

The export demand for product has been quiet, and while a moderate amount of stuff is going out, the shipments are greatly hampered by the ocean freight and foreign exchange situation. Exports of meats the past week were only 12½ million lbs. and the exports of lard 6,825,000 lbs. The exports of

lard are steadily decreasing compared with last year, and the total excess over a year ago since November 1 is now only 69,000,000 lbs. against about 95,000,000 when the movement was the heaviest at the early part of the year.

The situation of the market is quite unusual. Between the large stocks on the one hand, and the financial and exchange conditions on the other, the question of prices is unusual. The facts, as shown by the stocks, indicate that distribution has not been stimulated by the lower prices, which may be partly accounted for by the low price and great quantity of fruit and vegetables this season. The demand for export is seriously hampered by the position of foreign exchange. The decline the past few days in demand bills to \$4.50, compared with the normal basis of \$4.86½, means a loss in exchange of about 6 per cent., and is an extremely important factor for exporters who have not sold the exchange. The inability to sell exchange ahead makes the situation one where it is impossible to make forward contracts, unless the price is such as to cover what may be considered a fair speculative risk on the exchange market. With bankers talking of possibility of a further decline, some intimating as low as \$4.25, the situation becomes more complex and extremely hazardous.

The feed-stuffs situation is very favorable, and there has been further decline in feed-stuffs prices. The question of feeding costs bids fair to be much under a year ago, with possibilities of a supply of corn 300,000,000 bu. over last year, a supply of oats nearly 300,000,000 bu. over, and other feed-crops in proportionate amounts which will, to a certain extent, offset the much lower prices for live hogs than a year ago.

LARD.—The market is a little firmer on short lard with the steadier tone west. Trade is very light, however, and export interest is flat. City steam, \$8@\$8½c. nom.; Middle West, \$8.20@\$8.30 nom.; Western, \$8.50; refined Continent, \$9.10 nom.; South America, \$9.30 nom.; Brazil kegs, \$9.30; compound lard, 7@7½c.

PORK.—The market has weakened again

during the week on the large stocks west and

the decline in the Western contract market.

Mess is quoted at \$15.50@\$16 nom.; clear, \$18

@\$19.50 nom.; family, \$19@\$22.

BEEF.—The market continues very quiet with values a little lower. Quoted: Family,

\$18.50@\$19.50 nom.; mess, \$17@\$18 nom.;

packet, \$17.50@\$18 nom.; extra India mess,

\$29@\$30.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported cleared up to July 20, 1915:

BACON.—Caibarien, Cuba, 20,466 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 142,500 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 1,804 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 6,017 lbs.; Havre, France, 226,519 lbs.; Hull, England, 47,069 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,943,452 lbs.; London, England, 159,687 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 209,396 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 12,925 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 2,500 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 59,876 lbs.

HAMS.—Caibarien, Cuba, 6,574 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 10,376 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 10,229 lbs.; Hull, England, 31,751 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 715 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 373,884 lbs.; London, England, 7,427 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 8,752 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 146,663 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 1,100 lbs.; Sanchez, S. D., 1,775 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 1,151 lbs.; Turks Island, Bahamas, 1,151 lbs.

LARD.—Auckland, N. Z., 11,308 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 77,000 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba,

19,306 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 1,000 lbs.; Cape Town, Cape Colony, 29,000 lbs.; Delagos Bay, E. Africa, 15,500 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 32,670 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 5,999 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 5,050 lbs.; Hull, England, 30,800 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 59,557 lbs.; London, England, 523,100 lbs.; Macoris, San Dom., 150,247 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 818,112 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 14,464 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 6,720 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 24,422 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 152,400 lbs.; Sanchez, S. D., 5,267 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 9,104 lbs.; Sydney, Australia, 18,723 lbs.; Wellington, N. Z., 11,807 lbs.

LARD COMPOUND.—Liverpool, England, 17,031 lbs.; London, England, 266,040 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 103,001 lbs.; Sydney, Australia, 10,880 lbs.; Turks Island, Bahamas, 5,841 lbs.; Wellington, N. Z., 8,411 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Genoa, Italy, 400 bbls.; Sydney, Australia, 4,916 gals.

PORK.—Hamilton, Bermuda, 21 bxs., 18 bbls.; Havana, Cuba, 15 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 39 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 120 bbls.; Macoris, San Dom., 73 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 369 bbls.; Turks Island, Bahamas, 12 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Algiers, Algeria, 142 bxs.; Bordeaux, France, 900 bxs.; Havana, Cuba, 58 pa.; Havre, France, 465 pa.; Macoris, San Dom., 96 pa.; Marseilles, France, 2,025 lbs.; Sanchez, S. D., 88 pa.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported cleared up to July 20, 1915:

CATTLE.—Bordeaux, France, 1,060 hd.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 38 hd.

CURED MEATS.—Bocas del Toro, Panama, 10 bbls.; Cape Town, Cape Colony, 135 pa.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 19 bbls., 4 tes., 77 pa.; Kingston, W. I., 90 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 50 tes.; London, England, 25 tes.; Macoris, San Dom., 14 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 204 bbls.; Sanchez, S. D., 7 pa.; Turks Island, Bahamas, 8 bbls.; Valparaiso, Chile, 3 bbls.

FRESH MEATS.—Hamilton, Bermuda, 27-077 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 708,272 lbs.; St. Nazaire, France, 128,122 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Cape Town, Cape Colony, 1,100 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 2,060 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 8,700 lbs.; Macoris, San Dom., 6,010 lbs.; Sanchez, S. D., 1,670 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Alexandria, Egypt, 10 tes.; Liverpool, England, 115 tes.; London, Eng- and 200 tes.; Piraeus, Greece, 60 bbls.

OLEO STEARINE.—Batavia, Java, 2,118 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 48,641 lbs.

OLEO STOCK.—Marseilles, France, 50 tes.

TALLOW.—Macoris, San Dom., 31,124 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,978 lbs.

TONGUES.—Liverpool, England, 60 tes.

CANNED MEATS.—Batavia, Java, 405 pa.; Bordeaux, France, 350 pa.; Havre, France, 135 cs.; Hull, England, 200 pa.; Leghorn, Italy, 26,943 pa.; Liverpool, England, 21,000 cs.; London, England, 20 cs., 1,875 pa.; Macoris, San Dom., 41 pa.; Marseilles, France, 290 cs.; Newcastle, England, 50 pa.; Sydney, Australia, 396 cs., 66 pa.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported cleared up to July 20, 1915:

BUTTER.—Auckland, N. Z., 20 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 4,368 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,481 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 1,734 lbs.; Turks Island, Bahamas, 567 lbs.

EGGS.—Hamilton, Bermuda, 78 cs.; Liverpool, England, 250 cs.; London, England, 250 cs.

CHEESE.—Hamilton, Bermuda, 4,368 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 6,979 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,216 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 17,436 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 2,443 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 1,928 lbs.; Sanchez, San Dom., 271 lbs.

September 4, 1915.

CHINESE MEAT FOR PHILIPPINES.

For several years past repeated efforts have been made by persons interested in the supply of meat in Manila to import fresh meat from Hongkong and South China generally, reports Consul General George E. Anderson of Hongkong. Up to 1910 large numbers of South China cattle were shipped to the Philippines, but the trade was stopped at that time as a result of the prevalence of cattle diseases in South China, which were thus being introduced into the Philippines.

From time to time the high price of meats in the Philippines has forced the suppliers of such provisions to look to the China coast for additional supplies, and the matter at times has been the subject of official investigation and governmental action. Heretofore, however, the lack of cold storage space in ships plying between Hongkong and Manila, the lack of active co-operation in Hongkong and Manila on the part of cold storage interests, and the tendency of the Chinese to raise the price of meat animals in case a fixed demand from the Philippines was felt in local markets have prevented action.

An arrangement has now been completed, however, between the chief interest in Hongkong dealing in frozen-meat products, the Hongkong Dairy Farm, Ltd., and the chief cold storage interest owned by private capital in Manila, the Philippine Cold Stores, Ltd., for the shipment from Hongkong to Manila of 500 beef carcasses per month. The meat is to be prepared and frozen by the Hongkong company and is to be shipped to Manila by the steamers Changsha and Taiyuen, which belong to the Manila company purchasing the meats. These steamers are regularly employed in the import of meat from Australia into the Philippines, and run from Sydney to Hongkong.

The supply of meat from Australia is running low the current season as a result of the drought in that Dominion, which has made the import of meat from Hongkong possible. It has also permitted the use of

these steamers especially fitted for the trade in the run from Hongkong to Manila. Trial shipments have been made recently with success, and the regular service of meat shipments to Manila has been inaugurated.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, September 2.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 10¾c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 10¾c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 10½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 10½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 8½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 7½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 7½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 7½c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 8½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 7½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 7½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 7c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 10¾c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 10½c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, September 2.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 18@19c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11½c.; green clear bel-

lies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 14c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 13c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13½c.; city dressed hogs, 11½c.; city steam lard, 8c.

Western prices, green cuts, as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16@17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15@16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14@15c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13@14c.; skinned shoulders, 11c.; Boston butts, 12½@13c.; boneless butts, 13½@14½c.; neck ribs, 3c.; spareribs, 7c.; lean trimmings, 12½c.; regular trimmings, 10c.; kidneys, 4c.; tails, 5c.; livers, 2c.; snouts, 3c.; tenderloins, 21@22c.; pig tongues, 10c.; frozen loins, 10@13c.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Aug. 28, 1915, with comparisons:

PORK, BBLS.

To—	Week ending Aug. 28, 1915	Week ending Aug. 29, 1914	From Nov. 1, '14, to Aug. 28, 1915
United Kingdom..	175	243	10,380
Continent	200	.....	3,590
So. & Cen. Am... .	169	200	9,692
West Indies	645	520	45,638
Br. No. Am. Col. .	10	250	15,254
Other countries... .	.....	.....	379
Total	1,199	1,273	82,942

MEATS, LBS.

United Kingdom..	10,909,275	3,936,800	477,721,727
Continent	984,750	18,375	163,600,146
So. & Cen. Am... .	32,157	117,000	2,934,683
West Indies	133,779	98,000	6,109,075
Br. No. Am. Col. .	.....	.....	123,171
Other countries... .	.....	.....	101,569
Total	12,079,961	4,170,175	650,005,371

LARD, LBS.

United Kingdom..	4,105,960	4,444,170	232,031,990
Continent	1,346,400	1,563,650	143,955,653
So. & Cen. Am... .	925,797	724,070	21,042,922
West Indies	446,161	226,480	19,080,981
Br. No. Am. Col. .	200	.....	434,304
Other countries... .	.....	.....	976,363
Total	6,824,518	6,958,370	417,530,213

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	919	3,956,861	4,560,318
Boston	10	1,178,100	161,200
Philadelphia	140	46,000	522,000
New Orleans	130	.....	930,000
Montreal .....	.....	6,899,000	651,000
Total week	1,199	12,079,961	6,824,518
Previous week ...	2,345	14,349,488	5,413,548
Two weeks ago.. .	2,067	21,937,282	3,489,577
Cor. week last yr'.	1,273	4,170,175	6,958,370

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

From Nov. 1, '14, to Aug. 28, '15.	Same time last year.	Changes.
Pork, lbs. 16,588,400	20,099,200	Dec. 3,510,980
Meats, lbs. 650,005,371	265,997,775	Aug. 384,007,596
Lard, lbs. 417,530,213	347,626,259	Inc. 69,903,954

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

Liver-pool.	Glasgow.	Rotterdam.	Copenhagen.
Beef, tierces	60sh.	60sh.	90c.
Pork, barrels	60sh.	60sh.	90c.
Bacon	60sh.	60sh.	90c.
Canned meats	60sh.	60sh.	90c.
Lard, tierces	60sh.	60sh.	90c.
Tallow	60sh.	60sh.	90c.
Cottonseed oil	13sh.	65sh.	90c.
Oil Cake	50c.	55c.	60c.
Butter	100sh.	100sh.	150c.

No rates to Hamburg.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Established 1860

Branch: 204 Trader's Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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HIDES, CALF, TALLOW, GREASE

Correspondence invited from beef slaughterers, large and small

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The business continues mainly in small lots, and it appears as though there is a little more discrimination against the less desirable grades of tallow. Prices in general remain the same, with perhaps a slightly steadier undertone. The improvement in the prices of some of the market allied to tallow has not been lost sight of, but buyers seem content to take stuff as needed, and distributors are not forcing sales. A little comment was made on the much brighter political aspect, as formed by the settlement of the American-German controversy. Much disorder in the foreign exchange market was referred to, but as the export business in tallow has been light for some time, and is especially so at present, the unusual state of affairs was really without market influence. At London a somewhat better tone prevailed, due, it is said, to the absorption of much surplus stock. The auction sale at that centre resulted in offerings of 1,384 casks, of which 1,307 were taken, at prices 6d. higher.

Locally prime city tallow is quoted at 5½c. loose, and specials at 6¼c. loose.

OLEO STEARINE.—Offerings were limited, and a little scattered buying served to hold the market very steady. The popular quotation is 10@10¼c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—The market is very quiet in the local export trade. Some business is being done direct by large producers, but the total volume is not large. Extras are quoted at 10@10¼c. and prime at 9@9¼c.

COCOANUT.—The market is very firm, with values showing maintained values due to light supplies and limited offerings from abroad. Cochin, 10@10½c. in pipes and 11½@12c. in hhd.; arrival, —; Ceylon, 9¼@9½c.

PALM OIL.—The market is firm but quiet. Stocks are moderate and with a fair but not large trade offerings are absorbed. Prime red spot, 6½@6¾c.; to arrive, 6½c.; Lagos, spot, 6¾@7c.; to arrive, 6¾c.; palm kernel, 10@10¼c.; shipments, 8¾@9c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Prices are steady with quiet trade. For 20 cold test, 94@96c.; 30 do., 88c.; water white, 80@82c.; low grade off yellow, 63c.

CORN OIL.—Values have eased a little

during the week. Demand is less active. Prices quoted at \$5.85@6 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market has ruled steady for all qualities, but business is very moderate. Spot is quoted at 6@6¼c.

GREASES.—The market rules quiet and about steady for all qualities. Quotations are nominal as follows: Yellow, 5@5½c. nom.; bone, 4¾@5¾c. nom.; house, 5@5¼c. nom.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, September 2.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 4c. per lb., basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4¾c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 5¾c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 95c. per 100 lbs.; talc, 1½@1¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 85c. basis 48 per cent.; silex, \$15@20 ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime, in casks, 1¾c. per lb., in bbls., 2½c. per lb.

Prime palm oil, 6½@6¾c. per lb.; clarified palm oil, 8½c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil, 6¾@7c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 10c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 87c. per gal.; green olive oil, 90c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 8@8½c. per lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 9½@9½c. per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 11@12c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 6½@6¾c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 6@6¾c. per lb.; prime city tallow, 5¾c. per lb.; corn oil, 6c. per lb.

House grease, 5½c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 10@10½c. per lb.; brown grease, 5½@5¾c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 5¾@5½c. per lb.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, September 3.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, so far as quoted, are as follows:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.56
Cable transfers	4.63
Demand sterling	4.62
Commercial, 60 days	4.55
Commercial, 90 days.....	4.53
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Commercial, sight	5.99%
Bankers' cables	5.97
Bankers' checks	5.98
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	80½
Cable transfers	—
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	39%
Bankers' sight	39½
Copenhagen—	
Checks	25.60

WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Tomkins-Sumner Co.)

Chicago, September 1, 1915.—The tankage market is decidedly weak. The demand for fall trade is fully supplied. There are no inquiries of any consequence from the South, buyers preferring to await future developments. The big Chicago garbage contract goes begging, as no one seems to have nerve enough to tackle the proposition for the next six months on account of the unsettled conditions. We quote high-grade ground tankage nominally at \$2.15 and 10c., with blood at \$2.40 asked and high-grade packers' unground at \$2 per unit. There is a fair demand for good skulls, paws and knuckles at \$27@28, and steam bone is dragging.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign fresh beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled 1,276 quarters, compared to nothing last week and 30,066 quarters two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled nothing, compared to nothing last week. Arrivals, aside from this one shipment of beef from Brazil, included only small shipments of casings and glue stock from South America.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to September 3, 1915, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 75,536 quarters; to the Continent, 34,082 quarters; to the United States, 28,242 quarters. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 56,130 quarters; to the Continent, 56,116 quarters; to the United States, none.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending Augst 28, 1915, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to — pounds, the average value, according to estimates from the manifests being — cents per pound. This includes not only the dressed beef but offal and pieces as well. The previous week's imports totaled 5,016,400 pounds, value averaged 94.5 cents per pound.

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

September 4, 1915.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending September 2, 1915, and for the period since September 1, 1914, were as follows:

	Week ending	Since	Sydney, Australia	74
	Sept. 2, 1915.	Sept. 1, 1914.	Tampico, Mexico	273
		Bbls.	Trinidad, Island of	2,199
From New York—				
Adelaide, Australia	—	47	Valparaiso, Chile	65
Auckland, N. Z.	159	447	Vera Cruz, Mexico	27
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	—	353	Wellington, N. Z.	145
Barbados, W. I.	—	4,821	Yokohama, Japan	189
Barranquilla, Colombia	—	14	Forts not stated	40
Belize, Br. Honduras	—	170	Total	11,806
Bergen, Norway	—	3,400	From New Orleans—	561,368
Bombay, India	—	37	Bocas del Toro, Panama	452
Bordeaux, France	100	925	Buenos Aires, A. R.	2,850
Bridgetown, W. I.	—	34	Christiania, Norway	44,290
Brisbane, Australia	18	76	Copenhagen, Denmark	500
Bristol, England	—	325	Frederickstad, Norway	18,600
Buenaventura, Colombia	—	33	Frontera, Mexico	205
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	8,303	Genoa, Italy	200
Caibarien, Cuba	—	12	Gothenberg, Sweden	8,010
Callao, Peru	—	218	Havana, Cuba	200
Cape Haitien, Haiti	—	22	Havre, France	7,525
Cape Town, Africa	—	2,058	Liverpool, England	150
Cardenas, Cuba	23	292	Manchester, England	2,331
Cartagena, Colombia	—	8	Montevideo, Uruguay	2,000
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	—	880	Progreso, Mexico	4
Christiania, Norway	—	1,475	Rotterdam, Holland	1,955
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	385	San Juan, P. R.	7,000
Colon, Panama	66	1,536	Tampico, Mexico	50
Columbia, British Columbia	—	45	Vera Cruz, Mexico	2,811
Copenhagen, Denmark	1,450	16,049	Total	98,984
Cristobal, Panama	—	1,371	From Galveston—	
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	158	Havana, Cuba	9
Demerara, Br. Guiana	—	1,537	Manchester, England	4,761
Fremantle, Australia	19	339	Progreso, Mexico	344
Genoa, Italy	—	19,370	Santiago, Cuba	8
Georgetown, British Guiana	124	124	Tampico, Mexico	40
Gibraltar, Spain	—	500	Vera Cruz, Mexico	1,761
Glasgow, Scotland	50	2,159	Total	7,094
Guantanamo, Cuba	36	36	From Baltimore—	
Havana, Cuba	—	1,739	Glasgow, Scotland	1,445
Havre, France	—	7,047	Havre, France	49
Hong Kong, China	—	18	Liverpool, England	1,700
Hull, England	—	2,118	Rotterdam, Holland	28
Kingston, W. I.	78	1,688	Total	3,924
Kobe, Japan	—	11	From Philadelphia—	
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	3	Liverpool, England	6,400
La Plata, A. R.	—	1,672	Total	6,400
Las Palmas, Canary Isl.	—	203	From Savannah—	
Leith, Scotland	200	200	Aarhus, Denmark	50
Liverpool, England	—	9,790	Glasgow, Scotland	20
London, England	250	20,462	Gothenberg, Sweden	5
Lyttleton, N. Z.	—	33	Liverpool, England	10,330
Macoris, S. D.	—	171	London, England	10,040
Manchester, England	—	10,755	Manchester, England	6,110
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	136	Rotterdam, Holland	9,000
Marseilles, France	225	30,914	Total	36,600
Matanzas, W. I.	—	210	From Norfolk and Newport News—	
Melbourne, Australia	—	210	Glasgow, Scotland	2,730
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	321	984	Liverpool, England	12,800
Montego Bay, W. I.	—	22	London, England	11,700
Montevideo, Uruguay	567	23,645	Ports not stated	1,900
Naples, Italy	—	4,117	Total	20,300
Nassau, Bahamas	—	148	From Mobile—	
Neuquitas, Cuba	—	303	Buenos Aires, A. R.	3,200
Oran, Algeria	—	2,925	Rosario, A. R.	2
Palermo, Sicily	—	1,600	Total	3,500
Para, Brazil	167	609	From all other ports—	
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	479	Canada	43,000
Piraeus, Greece	100	2,925	Mexico (including overland)	43,000
Ponee, P. R.	—	48	Total	43,000
Port Antonio, W. I.	—	33	Recapitulation—	
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	112	From New York	561,368
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	18	From New Orleans	98,980
Port Limon, C. R.	37	365	From Galveston	7,094
Port Natal, Cape Colony	48	73	From Baltimore	3,932
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	45	From Rotterdam	3,200
Progreso, Mexico	—	184	From St. Johns, N. P.	63,000
Puerto Plata, San Dom.	—	30	From St. Thomas, W. I.	191,000
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	—	58	From Salaverry, A. R.	247,000
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	—	2,390	From Salonica, Turkey	63,000
Rotterdam, Holland	7,250	167,070	From Sanchez, San Dom.	191,000
St. Johns, N. P.	—	62	From San Domingo, S. D.	191,000
St. Thomas, W. I.	466	466	From San Juan, P. R.	191,000
Salaverry, A. R.	—	187	From Tampico, Mexico	191,000
Salonica, Turkey	—	350	From Trinidad, Island of	191,000
Sanchez, San Dom.	—	395	From Valparaiso, Chile	191,000
San Domingo, S. D.	—	1,093	From Vera Cruz, Mexico	191,000
San Juan, P. R.	—	267	From Wellington, N. Z.	191,000

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., September 2.—Crude cottonseed oil, 35c. bid for September, October and November; 36c. for December; mills not inclined to sell until seed moves more freely.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., September 2.—Crude cotton-seed oil strong at 35@35½c. bid; trading very light. Meal continues very firm at \$25, f. o. b. mills, for 7½ per cent. Prime hulls, \$4 loose, f. o. b. average rate points.

—
Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., September 2.—Cottonseed oil market strong and higher. Prime crude oil, 36½c. for September and October delivery. Prime 8 per cent. meal higher at \$26. Hulls, \$4, loose.

New Orleans

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., September 2.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, September, 36c., f. o. b. Texas; offerings light. Prime bleachable oil scarce at 42c., New Orleans. Seven per cent. loose cake, \$23, short ton, ship's side; 8 per cent. cake, \$25. Prime meal, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., prompt shipment, \$26.50, short ton, New Orleans. Loose hulls, \$6; sacked hulls, \$8, here. Mills delayed in starting up on account of recent rains. Prospects are for "off" products for the first few weeks.

EARLY COTTONSEED ANALYSES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the
Fort Worth Laboratories.)

Fort Worth, Tex., September 1, 1915.—While we have not very many new seed analyses on file as yet, the averages best and worst will no doubt interest others beside those who have called us on the 'phone for these figures. The total oil average is 44.9 gallons, which is .2 gallons less than our last season's average of 45.1 (available oil, 37.1 gallons). This is good for first of the season seed.

We would caution against any mill assuming that their seed will run as per above figures, because the samples already received from various sections show a variation of 41.7 to 46.1 gallons, and 853 to 993 pounds of 45 per cent. cake. It is also unsafe to suppose that one or two seed samples will tell what the season's run of seed will have in them.

One mill found out at the season's end last year, to their sorrow financially, that their seed was 3 gallons poorer in oil than they had figured, while a group of mills found theirs 3 gallons richer, but too late to get highest market price for this oil. Why accept your raw material as just "seed," or on a single analysis of a chance sample, when it is possible by systematically sending in a considerable number of seed samples to know their value?

Our monthly average will very likely start next month. Begin now and try to make your mill show close to the best.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Steady Undertone—Bullish Government Cotton Crop Report—Higher Crude Oil and Seed Prices—Speculative Sentiment Improves—Tenders Lighter Than Expected.

The cotton oil market has given a fairly good account of itself recently. It was not to be expected that the advance would run on indefinitely, as the period of the season is against such an occurrence, and the temper of the trade does not favor it. It is realized that consumers will not hurriedly abandon their conservative buying policy, and that the marketing season for the South has just really started. Nevertheless 35c. was often paid for crude oil, and seed commanded \$22 a ton recently.

Refiners agree that the crude oil selling thus far has been under that of recent years, thus making for a large amount to be experienced at a subsequent time. However, such statements are to be considered with the aggregate amount of crude oil to be available, and if the Government Cotton Crop Report was approximately correct, and if there is no large top crop at the south, the chances seem entirely against a burdensome amount of cottonseed oil to be crushed this year.

The Bureau Report indicated less than 11,900,000 bales of seed cotton this season. Al-

lowing for an under-estimate, and for additions to be made possible by a late frost, there may be 12½ million bales of seed cotton grown this season, against slightly more than sixteen million a year ago. Such a reduction is equivalent to nearly 800,000 bbls. of cottonseed oil. There are authorities in the trade who say that the loss in the cotton production will not be as great as calculated on here, but there are also many who say the government's estimate is conservative.

The prospect of an oil crush 800,000 bbls. under that of the past season has brought in quite a little speculative buying, which has come from the west, from the south and from local points. Some authorities remarked that a little crude oil has been liquidated, and futures in the local market bought instead. Apparently, the western buying was checked by the unsettled lard market as the advances in that product are not well sustained as yet, and the basis is not sufficiently over compound lard to encourage active buying of cotton oil by compound lard manufacturers and affiliated interests.

A feature of the week has been the tendering of oil on September contracts. It has been predicted that the notices during early September would exceed 25,000 bbls., and

claims were made that the total deliveries for the month would be of record proportions, perhaps well over 50,000 bbls. Instead, the tenders for the first week or so were under 15,000 bbls., and the September position in the local market advanced to a premium over others. It is hard to comprehend why certain concerns supposedly holding a big carry-over of oil, do not take advantage of conditions, and particularly of the premiums for spot oil.

The inference is that the real surplus of oil this season is not much above normal. If this is correct there must have been an enormous home distribution, as well as a liberal export trade. Under the circumstances, a prospective reduction in the oil output of 800,000 bbls. would be a more vital factor to consumers than has been previously counted on, as this group was repeatedly told of a surplus to be carried over into the new season of upwards of 500,000 bbls., and a decreased export trade the coming season of more than 300,000 bbls.

Admittedly, the deranged foreign exchange market makes export business hazardous, and has prevented refiners and other exporters from recognizing some bids for distant delivery oil, but at this writing there is a feeling

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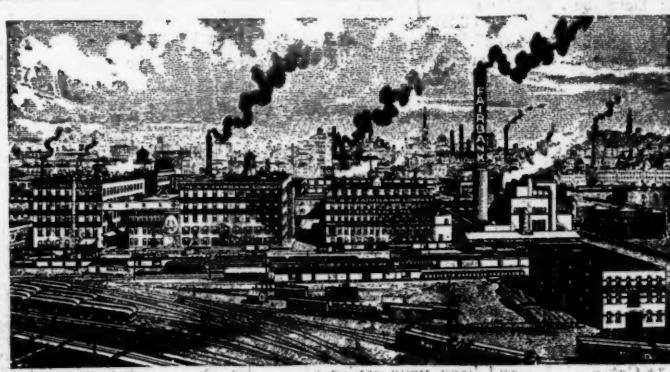
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Boston
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in financial quarters that steps will soon be taken to correct the abnormal credit system. In some respects the political situation has manifested decisive improvement, especially as the American-German controversy has come to an end, and shipping is less menaced, as a result.

Closing prices, Saturday, August 28, 1915.—Spot, \$5.75@5.85; September, \$5.83@5.90; October, \$5.80@5.82; November, \$5.80@5.86; December, \$5.94@5.95; January, \$6.05@6.06; February, \$6.10@6.18; March, \$6.19@6.20; April, \$6.25@6.35. Futures closed 12 to 18 advance. Sales were: September, 500, \$5.82 @5.73; October, 6,000, \$5.81@5.70; November, 300, \$5.78@5.77; December, 900, \$5.95@5.85; January, 5,200, \$6.08@5.97; March, 4,300, \$6.22@6.12. Total sales, 17,200 bbls. Good off, \$5.40; off, \$5.50; reddish off, \$5.40 @5.90; winter, \$6@7; summer, \$6@6.75; prime crude, S. E., nom.

Closing prices, Monday, August 30, 1915.—Spot, \$5.67@6.15; September, \$5.68@5.69; October, \$5.58@5.60; November, \$5.62 @5.65; December, \$5.68@5.71; January, \$5.79@5.80; February, \$5.89@5.90; March, \$5.98@6; April, \$6@6.12. Futures closed 15—26 decline. Sales were: September, 600, \$5.79@5.69; October, 1,500, \$5.76@5.59; November, 1,800, \$5.90@5.64; December, 1,600, \$5.95@5.70; January, 12,300, \$6.08@5.79; February, 700, \$5.90@5.90; March, 5,300, \$6.24@5.99. Total sales, 23,800 bbls. Good off, \$5.40; off, \$5.30; reddish off, \$5.15; winter, \$5.90; summer, \$5.75; prime crude, S. E., nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, August 31, 1915.—Spot, \$5.80@6.15; September, \$5.81@6; October, \$5.72@5.73; November, \$5.75@5.78; December, \$5.78@5.80; January, \$5.90@5.92; February, \$5.98@6.03; March, \$6.11@6.12; April, \$6.25@6.35. Futures closed 12 to 18 February, \$5.98@6.03; March, \$6.11@6.12; April, \$6.17@6.25. Futures closed 9—17 advance. Sales were: September, 1,900, \$5.83@5.71; October, 2,700, \$5.76@5.63; December, 800, \$5.85@5.71; January, 4,500, \$5.95@5.81; March, 4,700, \$6.13@6.02. Total sales, 14,600 bbls. Good off, \$5.50@5.90; off, \$5.40@5.85; reddish off, \$5.30@5.85; winter, \$6@7; summer, \$5.90@6.75; prime crude, S. E., nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, September 1, 1915.—Spot, \$5.75@5.85; September, \$5.77@5.82; October, \$5.72@5.74; November, \$5.76 @5.78; December, \$5.84@5.86; January, \$5.94@5.95; February, \$6.02@6.10; March, \$6.14@6.15; April, \$6.20@6.30. Futures closed 4 decline to 6 advance. Sales were: September, 2,400, \$5.82@5.82; October, 1,400, \$5.72@5.69; November, 100, \$5.77@5.77; December, 400, \$5.84@5.78; January, 4,000, \$5.95@5.90; March, 5,500, \$6.15@6.10; April, 100, \$6.21@6.21. Total sales, 13,900 bbls. Good off, \$5.50@5.85; off, \$5.40@5.82; reddish off, \$5.35@5.80; winter, \$6@7; summer, \$5.90@6.75; prime crude, S. E., nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, September 2, 1915.—Spot, \$5.90; September, \$5.92@5.97; October, \$5.89@5.91; November, \$5.87@5.93; December, \$5.92@5.98; January, \$6.04 @6.05; February, \$6.12@6.20; March, \$6.22 @6.24; April, \$6.30@6.35. Futures closed 8 to 17 advance. Sales were: September, 800, \$5.95@5.86; October, 3,000, \$5.90@5.80; November, 700, \$5.82@5.81; December, 200, \$5.91@5.90; January, 5,300, \$6.05@5.97; March, 1,500, \$6.24@6.16. Total sales, 11,500 bbls. Good off, \$5.60@5.95; off, \$5.60@5.95; reddish off, \$5.30@5.95; winter, \$6.00; summer, \$6.00; prime crude S. E., September, \$4.67.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

THE WAY TO FIND OUT.

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

CRUSHING COTTONSEED OIL IN EUROPE

England and Germany Were Our Rivals in That Field

By Dr. Thos. H. Norton, U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

(Continued from issue of August 21.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—The following review of the crushing industry in Europe is based on information obtained and conditions existing previous to the European war. This may be taken into account in considering the situation there.]

Germany.

The oil-crushing industry in Germany has become of considerable importance during recent years. The older factories were devoted largely to the production of linseed oil, palm oil, and like products. Gradually cottonseed was absorbed within the field of their operations, and new mills, devoted especially to this branch, have come into existence during the past decade.

The industry is located largely in the vicinity of the two great German seaports, Bremen and Hamburg, affording combined facilities for the import of cottonseed, for the export of products, and for their distribution throughout the Empire. Hamburg is, in addition, an important center in international trade for the distribution of cottonseed products to the countries of northern Europe.

There are two relatively large oil factories in the vicinity of Bremen, the Oelfabrik Gross-Gerau and the Bremer Besigheimer Oelfabriken. Together they crush most of the Egyptian cottonseed received at Bremen. The yield is given as crude oil 17 per cent. and oil cake 75 per cent. The oil is in part refined on the spot; in part shipped to inland works for refining. The Gross-Gerau factory, established in 1882, has a monthly capacity of about 3,000 tons of seed. The other factory, established in 1889, manufactures chiefly on contract with makers of oleomargarin. Both establishments are prosperous, and have good financial standing.

Factories Near Hamburg.

The largest factory in the Hamburg district, and the largest in Germany, is that of the F. Thörl Gesellschaft m. b. H., founded in 1908, and located at Harburg. The capacity is as high as 500 tons of seed daily. In this establishment the equipment is of an elastic nature, and presses can be diverted from use for one kind of seed to use for another according to the supply of seed available for the state of the market.

This company stands in very close relations to the Wessonöl-Vertrieb Gesellschaft m. b. H., also located at Harburg, and the Wesson Company, with offices at Hamburg. The first-mentioned company was organized in 1912 by T. S. Morgan, of Richmond, Va., representing the Southern Oil Company, of

New York; F. Thörl, owner of the oil factory in question; Landel Katz, a leading dealer in cottonseed and its products, at Hamburg; and Pluygers & Company, a similar firm at Rotterdam. This new company has a paid-up capital of \$380,000. Its purpose is to refine crude cottonseed oil, expressed in Germany, and manufacture a product resembling as closely as possible the well-known American Wesson oil, which it also sells in European markets. According to the consulate general at Hamburg, which has supplied valuable data on the general subject, this new company is well organized and highly prosperous. The Wesson brand produced in the Harburg plant has rapidly come into general favor throughout Germany.

The Harburger Oelfabriken, Brinckman & Mergell, established at Harburg in 1896, is another important and prosperous establishment, devoted chiefly to crushing linseed, but also capable of handling 300 tons of cottonseed daily. Its output is largely absorbed by the Wesson Refinery Company, and in consequence it has increased the number of its presses.

Seed Crushing in German Plants.

A branch of the Bremer Besigheimer Oelfabriken, mentioned above, is located at Hamburg, and has until within a few years crushed large amounts of cottonseed. The amount of seed pressed by the two plants ranged from 20,000 to 30,000 metric tons annually. Recently the Hamburg branch abandoned this feature.

The Norddeutsche Oelwerke, Schmidt & Company, established in 1908, has a capacity of 30,000 metric tons of seed annually, and has crushed on an average of 20,000 tons. It is now in the hands of a receiver, and offered for sale at \$190,000. The original cost was \$357,000.

At Lübeck is located the Lübeck Oelfabriken Akt. Ges., formerly G. E. A. Asmus, established in 1908. The output is not large. The total annual amount of seed crushed does not exceed 15,000 tons, and cottonseed forms only a part of the raw material.

The factory of Emil Boley, at Uerdingen, and that of the Niederrheinische Oelwerke Akt. Ges., at Goch on the Rhine, established in 1903, crush the bulk of the seed entering Germany by way of the ports Antwerp, Amsterdam and Rotterdam. Data are lacking on the extent of their operations.

These German works are all well organ-

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Seed Used in German Mills.

During the past few years German crushers have succeeded in securing an increasingly large proportion of the crop of Egyptian seed, formerly absorbed by the English mills. In 1913 nearly one-half of the Egyptian export found its way to Germany. It constitutes 95 per cent. of all cottonseed currently crushed in the German works. Imports of American sea-island seed range annually from 10,000 to 17,000 metric tons, and insignificant amounts of seed from Brazil and the German colonies in Africa reach the market.

Imports for all Germany in 1912 were 214,097 metric tons, valued at \$8,380,694; in 1913, 219,797 tons, valued at \$8,873,592. During the first six months of 1914 they amounted to 121,000 tons.

At Hamburg the import was 129,000 tons in 1912 and 61,000 tons in 1913.

Germany re-exported 1,800 tons of seed in 1912 (one-half to Denmark) and 800 tons in 1913.

During the season of 1913-14 there were unusual fluctuations in the price of cottonseed at Hamburg. Early in the fall of 1913 the rate per metric ton was \$39.27. It rose gradually to \$44 and then fell back to \$40. In June, 1914, it rose to \$42.84, but just before the outbreak of war it had fallen to \$37.60.

German Production of Oil and Imports.

German cottonseed oil is largely refined and used for edible purposes, much being employed in making margarine. The production has increased steadily during the past few years. It was 9,500 metric tons in 1908, 16,800 tons in 1909, 19,100 tons in 1910, 27,600 tons in 1911, 38,200 tons in 1912, and 39,500 tons in 1914. In this last year about 25,000 tons were refined. Most of it was employed in making compound lard. The crushing of Egyptian seed usually yields 18 per cent. of oil.

As in England, it has been found difficult to manufacture from the Egyptian seed a grade of oil fully equal to the best brands of American cottonseed oil, although marked success has attended the efforts of the company making a German Wesson oil, as already indicated. The German output is supplemented by large importations from England, and especially from the United States. In 1912 the importations were 26,900 metric tons (from England 5,900 tons, from the

United States 20,800 tons); in 1913 they were 16,300 tons (from England 6,100 tons, from the United States 10,000 tons).

Germany shows in fact a marked tendency to emancipate herself from dependence upon American cottonseed oil. The value of the American export thither, in the fiscal year 1912, was \$1,481,000; in 1913, \$809,000; in 1914, \$538,000.

The export of German cottonseed oil is thus far quite insignificant.

The German manufacturer of cottonseed oil is protected by a duty of \$2.85 per 100 kilograms, gross, which practically amounts to \$3.57 per 100 kilograms, net, or \$32.38 per short ton, net.

Production of Oil Cake.

Nearly all of the German output of cake is undecorticated and resembles closely the bulk of English undecorticated oil cake, likewise made from Egyptian seed. The output increased from 40,000 metric tons in 1908 to 161,000 tons in 1912. Most of this is exported, as German cattle feeders prefer oil cake with a higher percentage of protein and fat than the 30 per cent. normally present in the undecorticated Egyptian cake. The total annual consumption of cottonseed cake and meal in Germany is now estimated at 333,000 metric tons. Of this about 133,000 tons are high-grade American cake and 50,000 tons equally high-grade Turkestan cake. The amount of relatively low-grade cake from the German mills consumed in the Empire is also 50,000 tons. The remainder of the output, about 111,000 tons, goes chiefly to Great Britain, where cattle raisers are thoroughly accustomed to the use of the undecorticated cake. A fair share is also sent to Denmark, and some to the Netherlands.

Cottonseed cake comes into competition with a large variety of other oil cakes in Germany. The total consumption of oil cake

in 1912 was estimated at 1,418,000 metric tons. Cottonseed cake leads the list with a consumption of 333,000 tons. The other important rivals are oil cake from rape seed, 275,000 tons; linseed, 200,000 tons; sesame, 150,000 tons; poppy and sunflower, 150,000 tons; palm kernel, 120,000 tons, and peanuts, 100,000 tons. Russia slightly leads the United States in the quantity of oil cake of various sorts imported into Germany.

Prices of Cottonseed Cake and Meal.

The average price of German cottonseed cake, loose, at Bremen and Hamburg, prior to the war, was \$25 per metric ton. At times it descended as low as \$20.25. The prices for meal at the same points ranged from \$25 to \$27.37 per gross metric ton, including 75 kilograms of packing. During the past few months prices have mounted far above these figures.

The importations of cottonseed cake and meal are not separately stated in German statistical returns. They form, however, the leading item in the total import of oil cake, which amounted to 794,000 metric tons in 1912 and 828,000 tons in 1913. The general trade movement in cottonseed cake is a shipment of low-grade cake from German mills and an importation of high-grade products from Russia and the United States.

Exports of American cottonseed cake to Germany have averaged \$4,448,000 in annual value during the five fiscal years, 1910-1914. They were, in 1910, \$3,324,000; in 1911, \$3,804,000; in 1912, \$6,419,000; in 1913, \$5,151,000; and in 1914, \$3,541,000.

Normal prices per metric ton for American cottonseed cake in Germany before the outbreak of war were as follows: Prime decorticated Texas cake, \$35.70; Texas meal (55 per cent. protein and fat), \$37.36 to \$39.74; Savannah and New Orleans meal (49 per cent. protein and fat), \$33.32 to \$36.89. These quo-

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September 4, 1915.

tations were at Hamburg; prices at Bremen were usually 24 cents less per ton. No duty is levied on cottonseed cake and meal.

There is no trade in cottonseed hulls in Germany, as nearly all the seed is crushed without decortication.

Effect of the War on German Industry.

The first result of the outbreak of hostilities was to completely cut off German oil-crushing plants from their supply of cottonseed, 95 per cent. of which comes from Egypt. Before the close of 1914 stocks on hand were practically exhausted. At the same time imports of cottonseed oil became difficult. After August, 1914, no American cottonseed oil was exported directly to Germany. Exports to neighboring non-belligerent countries have been largely increased, and probably a certain share of this increase has found its way into Germany. Thus, during the seven months ending January 31, 1915, the Netherlands imported 11,580 short tons, as compared with 7,836 tons in 1914. Norway imported 5,900 tons (1,787 tons in 1914). Other small countries, chiefly Denmark and Sweden, imported 6,517 tons (2,423 tons in 1914). The usual import of American cottonseed oil into Germany for the seven months in question is about 2,840 tons. In all probability Germany has received through these channels enough cottonseed oil to cover not only its normal import, but also in large part the quota of cottonseed and other vegetable oils obtained ordinarily by crushing seeds of foreign origin.

There is every indication that such a movement has taken place in connection with the American supply of animal fats to Germany, which also ceased in August, 1914, so far as direct shipments were concerned. During the seven-month period in question Germany imported in 1914, 2,027 short tons of American oleo oil. In 1915 Norway increased her import from 2,040 tons to 2,520 tons; the other small countries from 4,026 to 4,520 tons. During the same period in 1914 Germany imported 48,204 tons of American lard. In 1915 the small countries increased their import from 1,358 tons in 1914 to 37,855 tons.

Although undoubtedly much of Germany's demand for oils and fats was met by indirect importation during the early months of the war, a growing scarcity made itself felt. In December, 1914, the price of German Wesson oil in barrels was advanced from \$180 per metric tons to \$273.

In the case of oil cake, the customary English market being closed, stocks were fairly large at the close of 1914; the price of German undecorticated cake from Egyptian seed had, however, risen from \$25 per metric ton to \$35.70.

The German cottonseed meal has been manufactured on a basis of 30 per cent protein and fat. The price per metric ton gross (including 75 kilograms of packing) varied from \$25 to \$27.37. In December, 1914, it had reached \$45.22. The mills abandoned before that date further attempts to furnish 30 per cent. meal, and offered meal containing 18 per cent. protein and fat at \$33.30 and meal containing 24 per cent. at \$38.80 per metric ton.

The price of prime Texas meal (55 per cent. protein and fat) had risen in December to \$59.50 per metric ton.

Normally the cottonseed industry in Ger-

many was in excellent condition at the middle of 1914. It has expanded in a healthful and regular manner, with the promise of soon supplying the major portion of the cottonseed oil consumed in the Empire. Within a few years it has been able to obtain nearly one-half of the crop of Egyptian seed, formerly shipped entirely to England, and it was evidently the intention to secure for its mills an even greater share of that crop. There was every indication that American exporters must expect at an early date the loss of this market.

The Outlook in Germany.

In the case of oil cake, however, all signs point to a continued hold of American cottonseed oil cake on the favor of the agricultural community. In this field the only serious rivalry comes from Russian quarters.

What changes may ensue in this industry as a consequence of the present conflict it is difficult to foresee. There is a strong possibility that as a result of political changes Germany may find herself deprived in a large measure of the cottonseed supply from Egypt, and that all raw material from this source may be diverted back to English crushing establishments, or utilized by an expanded industry on the banks of the Nile.

In any such case the market for American cottonseed oil in Germany may be notably increased.

(To be continued.)

HIRING AND FIRING EMPLOYEES.

It must be obvious beyond argument that every unnecessary dismissal of an employee must mean a definite economic waste to the employer, to the employee and to society. It seems obvious also that the magnitude of this waste and its influence on the industrial situation is by no means clearly understood, otherwise this important phase of the management of men would have received adequate attention before now.

Many managers of large businesses, to be sure, have recognized the existence of this problem and have established specialized employment departments to deal with it. They know from experience that it does not pay to hire and fire employees haphazardly; they realize that it costs money to train a new employee, even a skilled workman, in the special practices that are peculiar to a given concern, and that upon his dismissal, save on the ground of no further need, a similar expenditure must be incurred for the training of another new employee, which expenditure often good reason for the dismissal of the previous employee can justify.

In only a few instances, however, have employment departments been placed in charge of men of experience and capacity who are competent to deal adequately with the many and often perplexing phases of the employment situation, while still more infrequently have these employment managers been entrusted with the equally, if not even more, important duty of continuing their personal interest in the men and women while they are retained in the employment, in order that they may be assured of proper training and fair treatment and may not be discharged without good cause. Without this latter function, which he must share with the superintendent or supervising foreman in harmonious cooperation, no employment man-

ager will be able to bring about a satisfactory solution of the hiring and firing problem.

While it is quite important to select the right men and women for the right places so that a square peg may be chosen for a square hole and a round peg for a round hole, it is far more important properly to take care of these men and women when they enter upon their new work.

An understanding of human nature, and fairness and firmness in dealing with men are some of the chief requisites of the efficient superintendent of employment. A student of economics applied to industry, he must be imaginative enough to be progressive and yet sufficiently conservative not to break away from old moorings before he has found a clear course ahead.

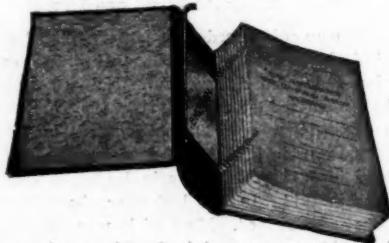
Standing between the employees and their employer, he can, if he is the right man, work to the advantage of both by being fair to both. And if he possesses tact and diplomacy he will never destroy the disciplinary authority of the foreman, even though the latter is deprived of the right to discharge an employee beyond terminating at any time the latter's connection with his department.

Since the superintendent of employment has brought the employee into the factory, he ought to be the one to discharge him if he should be discharged. Often he may find that the employee's unsatisfactory showing was due to his having been placed wrongly. How much better it is to take this square peg out of a round hole and fit him into a vacant square hole than to discharge him and then experiment with another recruit, a supposedly square peg! — American Industries.

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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, September 3.—Market steady. Western steam, \$8.60 nom.; Middle West, \$8.05@\$8.15; city steam, 7½c. nom.; refined Continent, \$9.10; South American, \$9.30; Brazil, kegs, \$10.30; compound, 7½@7¾c. nom.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, September 3.—Copra fabrique, 106 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 106½ fr.; copra edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, September 3.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 145s.; pork, prime mess, 100s.; shoulders, square, 62s.; New York, 57s. 9d.; picnic, 47s. 3d.; hams, long, 69s. 3d.; American cut, 69s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 78s.; long clear, 70s.; short backs, 66s.; belies, clear, 63s. 3d. Lard, spot prime, 41s. 6d.; American refined, 28-lb. boxes, 47s. 9d.; October, 47s. 3d. Lard (Hamburg), nominal. Tallow, prime city, 34s. 9d.; choice, 34s. 7½d. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 74s. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 34s. 3d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was again very unsettled with pork breaking to new low levels, while lard was relatively steady.

Stearine.

Trading has been light, but offerings are not large. Oleo is quoted at 10c.

Tallow.

The market is dull and barely steady, with sales of specials quoted at 6¼c. City is quoted at 5½c. and special at 6½c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was firm and active. Buying of January was liberal and demand was influenced by apprehension of damage from the Gulf storms.

Market closed 3 to 11 advance. Sales, 12,700 bbls. Spot oil, \$5.98@\$6.15. Crude Southeast, \$4.80 sales; valley and Texas oil nominal. Closing quotations on futures: September, \$5.99@\$6.02; October, \$5.98@\$5.99; November, \$5.98@\$6; December, \$6@\$6.02; January, \$6.10@\$6.11; February, \$6.15@\$6.20; March, \$6.28@\$6.29; April, \$6.38@\$6.41; good off oil, \$5.75@\$6.05; off oil, \$5.65@\$6; red off oil, \$5.50@\$6; winter oil, \$6@\$7; summer white oil, \$6@\$7.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, September 3.—Hog market strong to 10c. higher than yesterday's average. Bulk of prices \$6.50@7.75; light, \$7.35@8.15; mixed, \$6.40@8.05; heavy, \$6.10@7.70; rough heavy, \$6.10@6.30; workers, \$8@8.10; pigs, \$7 @8.50; cattle prospects steady; beeves, \$6.25 @10.35; cows and heifers, \$3.15@8.70; Texas steers, \$4.50@7.60; Western, \$6.90@9. Sheep market 10@20c. lower; sheep native, \$5.50@5.90; yearlings, \$6.25@7.10; lambs, \$6.60@8.75; Western, \$6.75@9.

Kansas City, September 3.—Hogs strong, at \$6.80@7.70.

South Omaha, September 3.—Hogs strong, at \$6.35@7.60.

Buffalo, September 3.—Hogs steady; on sale, 4,000 at \$7.65@8.40.

St. Louis, September 3.—Hogs delayed.

Sioux City, September 3.—Hogs steady.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

Louisville, September 3.—Hogs delayed.

Indianapolis, September 3.—Hogs higher, at \$8.20@8.25.

St. Joseph, September 3.—Hogs strong, at \$6.60@7.65.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1915, are reported as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	8,196	11,700	16,640
Swift & Co.	8,048	8,100	21,438
S. & S. Co.	4,230	5,800	10,230
Morris & Co.	6,110	6,600	6,548
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,261	5,400	—
Libby, McNeil & Libby	1,161	—	—
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	933	9,100	—

Boyd, Lunham & Co., 3,500 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 5,500 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 2,000 hogs; Miller & Hart, 2,700 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 6,300 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 4,500 hogs; others, 1,600 hogs.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,627	4,625	6,466
Fowler Packing Co.	533	—	3,848
S. & S. Co.	2,956	4,354	3,963
Swift & Co.	4,406	4,077	5,443
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,512	6	731
Morris & Co.	4,061	3,524	3,099
Others	180	582	69

B. Balling, 20 cattle; Blount, 832 cattle, 1,357 hogs and 295 sheep; J. Callahan, 30 cattle; Dold Packing Co., 25 cattle; Hell Packing Co., 1,041 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 399 cattle; S. Levy, 79 cattle; L. Levy, 21 cattle; I. Meyer, 344 cattle; John Morell & Co., 148 cattle and 1,014 hogs; M. Rice, 90 cattle and 1,895 hogs; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 45 cattle and 2,066 hogs; E. Storm, 31 cattle; Wolf Packing Co., 47 cattle.

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	2,060	5,849	10,722
Swift & Co.	3,259	8,411	22,229
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,752	10,822	15,710
Armour & Co.	3,134	10,430	21,433
Swarts & Co.	—	1,284	—
J. W. Murphy	—	6,304	—
Lincoln Packing Co., 71 cattle; John Morell & Co., 71 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 8 cattle; S. & S. Co., 458 sheep.	—	—	—

St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,061	4,209	925
Swift & Co.	1,737	4,233	1,433
Armour & Co.	2,645	5,400	2,826
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	491	—	—
Independent Packing Co.	529	—	150
East Side Packing Co.	194	552	—
Hell Packing Co.	—	292	—
Carondelet Packing Co.	72	93	—
Sartorius Provision Co.	7	522	—
J. H. Bell Provision Co.	—	310	—
Krey Packing Co.	4	104	—
Others	1,053	7,639	2,858

Sioux City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Packing Co.	1,844	8,583	—
Armour & Co.	1,654	10,445	—
Cudahy Bros.	—	2,133	—
Swift & Co.	—	5,059	—
Others	—	7,952	262

John Morell & Co., 66 cattle and 357 hogs; Sacks Bros. Packing Co., 67 cattle and 40 hogs; J. E. Decker & Sons, 28 cattle; Smith Bros., 28 cattle; Independent Packing Co., 387 hogs; Rath Packing Co., 5 cattle and 417 hogs; Statton & Co., 47 cattle; R. Hurst Packing Co., 172 cattle; Cleveland Packing Co., 990 hogs.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO AUGUST 30, 1915.

	Beefs.	Calves.	Lambs.	Hogs.
New York	2,825	3,419	226	4,458
Jersey City	5,220	2,242	33,056	17,244
Central Union	2,372	333	11,326	130

Totals 10,417 6,636 44,608 21,832
Totals last week 8,424 6,746 40,028 18,529

GOOD MEN ALWAYS WANTED.

There is a lot of talk about hard times and unemployment. But a good packinghouse man is always in demand, and can get a good job if he goes about it in the right way. Use page 48 of The National Provisioner, the recognized medium for this purpose.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	12,000	3,000
Kansas City	1,000	500	4,200
Omaha	100	8,000	—
St. Louis	600	3,500	100
St. Joseph	100	2,000	400
Sioux City	100	4,000	1,000
St. Paul	1,000	300	400
Oklahoma City	100	200	100
Fort Worth	100	200	100
Milwaukee	—	—	400
Denver	—	—	5,400
Louisville	100	772	105
Cudahy	—	—	150
Wichita	—	—	646
Indianapolis	450	3,500	150
Pittsburgh	—	—	300
Cincinnati	700	1,700	1,200
Buffalo	400	3,000	400
Cleveland	160	1,000	210
New York	376	1,280	3,970

MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	18,000	37,000	16,000
Kansas City	23,000	8,500	18,000
Omaha	9,000	4,000	36,000
St. Louis	12,200	8,700	2,800
St. Joseph	4,000	3,500	3,800
Sioux City	5,500	2,000	200
St. Paul	9,500	1,000	2,200
Oklahoma City	1,300	1,300	—
Fort Worth	2,000	2,500	1,600
Milwaukee	—	—	2,882
Denver	1,500	700	1,400
Louisville	5,400	2,438	2,061
Cudahy	—	—	200
Wichita	—	—	137
Indianapolis	—	—	3,000
Pittsburgh	2,600	6,000	5,000
Cincinnati	2,700	3,651	2,200
Buffalo	4,400	13,000	4,800
Cleveland	900	3,000	3,000
New York	3,450	7,800	17,467

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	4,000	15,000	14,000
Kansas City	17,000	9,000	8,000
Omaha	7,800	5,000	5,000
St. Louis	7,000	8,000	5,500
St. Joseph	2,300	6,500	1,300
Sioux City	1,200	3,000	100
St. Paul	5,200	3,080	2,000
Fort Worth	1,500	700	100
Milwaukee	700	1,142	700
Denver	1,000	700	600
Louisville	150	381	523
Cudahy	—	—	150
Wichita	—	—	690
Indianapolis	1,400	6,000	650
Pittsburgh	—	—	500
Cincinnati	600	3,114	2,500
Buffalo	350	2,800	6,000
Cleveland	—	—	2,000
New York	1,234	1,467	2,981

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	16,000	22,000	16,000
Kansas City	8,000	5,200	6,300
Omaha	4,800	5,000	34,000
St. Louis	7,000	4,300	3,900
St. Joseph	2,000	3,000	500
Sioux City	2,000	3,000	300
St. Paul	3,000	1,800	1,000
Fort Worth	2,000	1,200	500
Milwaukee	250	6,541	100
Denver	300	100	1,400
Louisville	150	1,121	646
Cudahy	—	—	250
Wichita	—	—	1,436
Indianapolis	1,700	7,000	—
Pittsburgh	—	—	2,000
Cincinnati	600	3,600	2,200
Buffalo	300	2,300	200
Cleveland	100	1,000	1,200
New York	1,707	4,450	1,761
Toronto, Canada	757	1,415	—

THURSDAY,

September 4, 1915.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

The hide markets hold steady and strong considering the high quotations. The best tanners can do is to time their purchases so as least to stimulate prices.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—There has been a fair week's trading in packer hides, but the market has not been very active as tanners are holding off with the expectation of still lower prices developing. The market has eased off during the past few days and is not near as strong as at last writing. Branded hides have sold fairly freely at radical declines from last paid prices on the under weights. Ex-light native steers and light and ex-light Texas comprised the bulk of the movement at declines of $\frac{1}{2}$ to a full cent. Butts and Colorados also shared in the trading, but at old rates. Branded cows sold at previous figures while branded bulls sold off. Tanners are now staying out of the market entirely, no inquiry around and the price situation considerable nominal. In view of sales in the east of spready native steers—small spreads—at only 26½c. tanners do not regard the situation on spreadies or heavy native steers as very strong here. The former are very nominal in price, no trading for some time. Packers are in doubt as to what figures they would accept at present writing as well as are buyers. Until some bids are developed the whole situation remains nominal, with an easy undertone. Spready native steers were not moved during the period under review. New York has reported sales of 3,000 June, July and early August at 26½c. for small spreadies, two packers selling. The under tone of the local situation is weak, prices nominal. Heavy native steers were not sold during the week, but are considered easy in price, quoted not over 26½c. for business. Considerable trading in back salting, June-July ex-light native steers was effected at 25c., around 12,000 selling during the period under review. This is practically a cent off from what this selection brought about a month or so ago. The under weight Texas steers sold lower rather freely. Current supplies of these hides are fairly large. About 15,000 hides sold, lights and ex-lights at 23 and 22½c. for July-August salting. Heavy Texas are quoted at 23½ and 23¾c. asked for business. Butt branded steers sold at previous figures, around 5,000 moving at 23½c. unchanged. Market is considered steady at this figure. Colorado steers also moved at previous rates, 22½c. being paid for a line of about 6,000 current hides. More are available at that figure, although supplies are not heavy. Branded cows were sold at old rates of 22¾c. despite tanners' efforts to secure these hides at a $\frac{1}{4}$ c. reduction in price. Around 3,000 hides sold. The market is quoted steady on this basis. Heavy native cows were not moved during the period. Light native cows are in considerable supply and the market is decidedly weak in tone, no bids in sight. Packers are not setting a price on their stock, awaiting a demand. Heavy cows are also nominal in price, quoted at 25@25½c. for business. Lights nominal at 23@24c. Native bulls were quiet during the period under review. Previous trading was on the basis of 21½c., but it is doubtful if this figure can be realized again. Buyers views are at 21c. top. Branded bulls sold at 16½c., one packer moving out his line to the end of the year at this figure.

Later.—Packers steady. One slaughterer sold a line of June-July-August light native cows at 24c. Others will accept business at that rate. This is considered a bull move by buyers, as 23c. was thought to be the best price available. There are rumors of other trades in native hides but details are lacking. No branded stock is moving.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The Chicago country hide market is nominally lower due to lack

of movement, although the situation is still unsettled. No carlot trading in the Chicago market was noted all the week and the outlook is towards another quiet period. Heavy steers were not moved during the period under review, although there is some inquiry for same. Dealers are not anxious to sell. The market is nominally quoted at 19½@20c. for business. Heavy cows were unsold during the week. This selection has eased off somewhat due to the weakness of other sorts and is not quotable over 19½@20c. now with the outside usually asked. It is thought that a stiff bid at the inside figure would purchase. No sales of buffs in this market are noticed. One tanner figuring on a lot which was offered him at 19½c. reconsidered and later the best bid he would put in was 19c. Sellers refused to accept this rate. The situation in the country is very much unsettled. Sales have been reported of hides at 19c. delivered Chicago basis followed by buyers reducing their views from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ c. On the other hand, one large Ohio dealer reports a sale late last week of a car of choice city butcher hides twenty-five pounds up averaging 45 lbs. at 20c. where he had formerly indicated earlier in the week that he was willing to accept 20c. for the lot. These were choice hides and valued at full cent above the regular run of country stock. Extremes were not moved. Buyers are holding off from this selection. Offerings have been made at 20c. fairly freely, but tanners do not consider these hides worth more than buffs under present conditions, and place their ideas of the market at 19½c. although refusing to bid as they look for lower rates to develop. Branded cows are dull, no trades for over a couple of weeks. Stocks are small. Quote country run of stock at 17c. flat, country packers ranging up to 19½c. for business. Bulls are dull with no trading for some time. The market is quoted nominal at 17c. for business as to top figure. Country packer bulls are quiet at 18@18½c. and city stock at 19@20c. Kipskins are slow with very little interest manifest by traders. Country run is in small supply and quoted at 20@20½c. for business. City kip is quiet at 21@21½c. and packer kipskins are strictly nominal at 22@24c.

Later.—Market looks easier, but dealers hold at 19½@20c. for weights over 45 lbs. and 20@20½c. for extreme light hides. Dealers more friendly to extremes due to good quality and inquiry from patent leather tanners.

CALFSKINS are nominally easier in tone. A car of choice outside city calf and kip sold early in the period under review at 20c. f. o. b. or about 20½c. Chicago basis. Offerings are now rather limited as far as first salted city skins are concerned, and this market is quoted at 21@21½c., outside last paid and nominally asked for further trading. Outside city skins quoted at 20c. asked. Country run are not quotable over 19½c. for business, with buyers showing very little interest. Deacons are quoted at 90c. @ \$1; light calf, \$1.10@1.20, asked.

Later.—Car of city calf skins sold at 21c., and car outside cities 20½c. Car of July-August packer calf skins brought 23c.

HORSEHIDES are talked slightly easy in some quarters with reports from the east indicating a weaker market there. No sales have been made at any reductions, however. City hides are quoted at \$4.75@5.25, outside almost impossible to get lately; country run of stock is quoted at \$4.50@4.75 as to lots. Seconds are quotable at the usual \$1 reduction, ponies and glues at \$1.50@2. Coltskins are nominal at 50@75c.

HOGSKINS are meeting with routine inquiry, market steady and unchanged from previous reports at 60@75c. for the country run of stock with rejected pigs and glues out at half price. Pigskin strips are steady with No. 1 big packer strips quoted at 10½@11c. as to size, quality, etc.; No. 2's average 9@10c.; No. 3's quoted at 5@7c. average.

SHEEP PELTS.—There has been but a fair trading in the western markets. One

packer moved out his line of the last two weeks', in August, kill but no other packer business is reported. Lambs are quoted at \$1.35 last paid and nominal for further business. Pelts are steady to strong at \$1.05, some talking higher, the slaughter of sheepskins small, the bulk of the packer offerings being lambskins. Country run of stock is quoted at 60@90c. average as to lots. Dry western pelts are steady at 19@20c. for average, with some Montanas held slightly higher.

Kansas City.

The actual trading this week was between 40 and 50,000, although some reports are going out at 60,000, but these include trading we reported the previous week. The trading was fairly well scattered. Three or four cars independent packers late July-August and early September native steers were sold at 26c.; lights 1c. less. Regular packers continue to hold July-August for 27c., but it is hardly thought likely that they will be able to get over 26½c. The trading in extreme light native steers will run around 16 to 18,000 June-July-August at 25c., although on one deal there was some earlier salting included on private terms, generally thought to be around 24¾c. for April-May and 22½@23c. for January-February and March. No trading in butt brands this week as packers are pretty well sold up. However, no doubt but that Septembers can be had at the last sale price of 23½c. Some July-August light and extreme Texas steers were sold at 23 and 22½c., which will clean the market up to about September 1. However, there is still some August salting heavy Texas unsold that are held at 22½c., which buyers think would be shaded ¼c. on a firm offer, and packers no doubt would be glad to sell September salting ahead at unchanged prices. Colorados 4,000 August salting brought 22½c., and more offered on this basis, including Septembers, if wanted. In heavy native cows no trading reported. Packers generally asking 26c., but buyers are of the impression this price will have to be shaded about 1c. before tanners can be induced to take hold, especially as practically all of the independent packers have their August cow hides for sale which, no doubt, can be purchased around 24c., or probably a shade less for heavy and light together. In light native cows most all of the packers are asking 26c. in absence of inquiry, although with extreme light native steers have sold at 25c. there does not seem to be much show for getting over this for light cows, in fact there are very well grounded rumors that some of the packers have sold some July-August light cows at around 24@24½c., 24c. being the nearest to buyers' views as this offer has been around the market several days and is understood to have been filled, although whether the buyer paid a shade over 24c. is not positively known, but is very generally doubted. Native bulls sold to the end of the year; last trading at 21½c. One of the packers cleaned out their branded bulls from March to January 1 at 16½c., and another packer sold their August 1 to January 1 at 16½c., although these prices are about 1c. per pound under what most of the packers are asking, especially those packers that have light average southern hides as they figure

(Continued on page 41.)

W. P. LANGE

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Also

Wool Pullers

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Sept. 1.

While receipts of cattle at Chicago thus far this year show a decrease of approximately 97,000 head, the August supply was heavier than a year ago by 13,700, and measured from a supply standpoint the trade, considering that receipts have consisted largely of steers, has given a fairly good account of itself most of the time. 'Tis true that heavy beefes were "under the ban" early in the month, but largely because of an abundance of long-fed, weighty cattle in the receipts, and during the past 10 days an agreeable change of sentiment has been noted, evidently in anticipation of a marked scarcity of long-fed cattle of all weights during the near future. Receipts of cattle for the first three days of the week total approximately 30,000 head as compared with 44,133 for the same period a week ago, the decrease being partly in natives but mostly in Westerns, and following the strong and active trade on Monday with everything above the "9c." line showing 10@15c. advance Wednesday's market showed 10@15c. further improvement on the good to choice steers, which kinds, as compared with 10 days ago, are anywhere from 35@50c. higher, while the medium to good cattle show 15@25c. advance during the same period and the low-priced, "grassy" grades, especially the thin cattle on the stocker and feeder order, are not perceptibly higher, there having been a marked movement of "grassers" from territory tributary to Chicago (particularly Wisconsin) during the past 10 days.

Week-end slumps in the butcher-stuff trade are not surprising, particularly when values advance so rapidly as to result in a top-heavy market such as we had a week ago. The decline has resulted in greatly curtailed receipts of she-stuff and a sharp recovery in the market, prices being anywhere from 15@30c. per cwt. higher than the low spot in the trade at last week's close, least improvement being on canners, cutters and common heifers, which had suffered the least during the recent decline. The bull trade also shows 10@15c. improvement and the calf market is "booming," selected top calves selling around 12c. Wisconsin "grassers" are beginning to move and promise to constitute a liberal percentage of the early fall movement of cattle off of grass. Western range cattle will be late in arriving, all of which presupposes that the early fall market on butcher-stuff will be decidedly higher than during the later months.

Choice light hogs have crossed the 8c. line several times during the past week, which by itself seemingly has a "bullish" significance, but the fact nevertheless remains that receipts, while showing some expansion over last week's meager supply, are still very moderate for the time of the year and choice light and light butcher grades are so scarce as to command a big premium because of Eastern order competition. All signs point to a heavy run of hogs during the fall months and thirty to fifty days hence a decidedly narrower range in values with a downward revision on the kinds that are now commanding a premium is very likely to take place. The receipts for the first three days of the week will total approximately 72,000 as compared with 50,481 for the same period a week ago, and the trade on Wednesday ruled 5@10c. higher on light hogs and steady to strong on the others, with quotations as follows: Choice light, \$7.85@8, with the top \$8.05 for some underweight light; good medium and light butcher grades, \$7.50@7.80; choice mixed and heavy butchers, \$7.10@7.40; mixed medium weight packing, \$6.75@7; plain heavy packing, \$6.40@6.65, and good healthy pigs, 7½@8c.

(Continued on page 41.)

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Sept. 1.

Cattle receipts were 30,000, including 7,200 Southerns, for the week. This is a little more liberal than for some time past and exceeds somewhat the corresponding week last year. The market on heavy beef steers of the better grades has held steady with a stronger tendency, but there has been a marked shortage in this class of cattle. On the other hand there is a more than generous run of the medium and light weight kinds. Choice to prime steers are quoted at \$9.50@10; medium to good to choice steers, \$8@9.50. Western steers, which grade medium to good, range from \$7.75@8.50. Choice yearlings are in demand and in price are selling close to the top for the best beef steers. Best heifers range from \$8.75@9.75, and mixed yearlings and heifers are quotable at about the same figures. Medium heifers and cows show some decline and there have been so many of them on the market that the trade in them is very draggy. Medium to good heifers are quoted at \$7@8, and some very fair offerings have gone to scale within this range. Fancy cows are still quoted from \$6.75@7.50; good to choice, \$5.50@6.50. The bulk in the cow trade, however, is not far from the \$6 mark. Oklahoma cattle are coming in increased quantities and are selling on a lower basis than a week ago. Several trains averaging right at 1,000 lbs. have sold from \$6.90@7.10. Frequent other sales of cattle averaging between 1,050 and 1,150 lbs. have sold from \$7.25@7.80, the latter being the top for the week on two cars of meal-fed cattle averaging 1,189 lbs.

Hog receipts still run light; only 36,000 were received for the week. The market has held a steady basis during the entire week and the quotations are just about the same as a week ago. Mixed and butchers are quoted at \$7.65@7.90; good heavy, \$7@7.65; rough, \$6.15@6.30; lights, \$7.80@7.90; pigs, \$7.25@7.85; bulk of all sales, \$7.65@7.85. The quality of our hog offerings grades only about fair, the best hogs, especially those of shipping weight, find ready sale and the market generally holds active.

About 16,000 sheep were received this week, and as for several weeks past, the greater portion of the receipts consists of lambs. Good killing ewes and mutton sheep are in active demand, and on these grades the market holds fully steady. Mutton ewes are quoted at \$5@6; yearlings, \$6.50@7.50. Lambs, while they are still high, have shown a decided slump in prices in the past week. The range of prices today is 8@9c., but it would require strictly choice lambs to bring the top figure. Breeding ewes are in active demand. Several bands sold this week from \$7.50@7.80.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Aug. 31.

Prime corn fed cattle are scarce, and nothing strictly top notch has been here this week. The cattle supply was 16,000 head today, following 23,000 yesterday, considerably heavier than any previous week this season, but the demand has kept pace with the increase in the supply. Prices on the best cattle are steady, some heavy steers today at \$9.50, yearlings at \$9.50. Kansas pasture steers are quoted steady today, pretty good steers selling at \$7.65@8, and not many above these figures, some plain steers, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs., at \$7.25@7.50, one lot of grass heifers, \$7.40. Stocker and feeder trade is strong and active, yearlings up to \$8.35, feeders \$8.10, although most sales are at \$6.85@7.60, a few cheap cattle around \$6.25. A Chicago firm of stocker and feeder buyers, who have a big order buying trade east of the Mississippi, has brought its entire force here, opening

yesterday, and buying 1,830 cattle the first day. This firm handles more than 200,000 cattle annually, and is a very important addition to the buying force here. In the quarantine division 13 cars arrived, and sold at steady to weak prices. Some medium fed steers brought \$7.50, light grass steers \$5.75 @6.55, grass cows \$5.40.

Hogs sold 5c. lower, order buyers paying \$7.40@7.60 for a good many hogs, packers paying \$6.90@7.45 for mixed hogs, \$6.50@7.25 for heavy hogs. Receipts today are 9,000, very light for Tuesday, and there is no tendency toward material increase in receipts of hogs at any of the markets. At present the heavy demand for fresh pork and smoked meats is sufficient to offset disappointing export trade in lard and coarse meats. Local prices continue considerably above competing points in the West, especially on heavy hogs.

Sheep and lambs sold strong today, Utah lambs \$9, feeding lambs \$8.15@8.35. Receipts were 8,000 head. Eight cars of Nevada feeding yearlings were included today, weighing around 84 lbs., at \$6.65@6.85. Thirteen loads of breeding ewes from Idaho sold yesterday, one-half weighing 107 lbs., at \$6.75, the balance, largely with broken mouths, 104 lbs. average, at \$5.65. Much more feeding and breeding stock will be available here from now on. Native spring lambs are only medium quality, and sell at \$8.25@8.85.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., Aug. 31.

Cattle receipts continue to run quite a bit ahead of this time last year, and very few corn-feds are coming. Last week's supply was 21,350 head, and for the month of August the run has been 92,500 head, or nearly 18,000 more than a year ago. Prices continue to work toward a lower basis. Good to choice yearlings are still scarce and firm, best baby beef reaching \$9.50@9.75. Heavy cattle as well as grassy natives, however, are slow sale at unevenly lower figures. Bulk of the fair to good 1,000 to 1,300-pound beef sells around

(Continued on page 41.)

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending August 28, 1915:

CATTLE.

Chicago	36,930
Kansas City	22,733
Omaha	12,796
St. Joseph	6,643
Cudahy	626
Sioux City	3,078
South St. Paul	7,560
New York and Jersey City	10,417
Fort Worth	3,894
Philadelphia	2,907
Pittsburgh	1,607
Denver	1,616
Oklahoma City	2,129
Boston	2,700

HOGS.

Chicago	71,642
Kansas City	21,909
Omaha	32,089
St. Joseph	16,524
Cudahy	4,130
Sioux City	19,303
South St. Paul	8,786
Ottumwa	9,200
Cedar Rapids	5,676
New York and Jersey City	21,832
Fort Worth	3,237
Philadelphia	5,173
Pittsburgh	6,657
Denver	2,523
Oklahoma City	2,335
Boston	11,666

SHEEP.

Chicago	59,526
Kansas City	32,043
Omaha	58,438
St. Joseph	7,234
Cudahy	510
Sioux City	3,885
South St. Paul	2,188
New York and Jersey City	44,608
Fort Worth	1,650
Philadelphia	8,547
Pittsburgh	4,106
Denver	2,623
Oklahoma City	18
Boston	8,794

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Boston, Mass.—Staples & Bell, Inc., to deal in ice, coal, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$101,200.

Newark, N. J.—The Interstate Milk & Cream Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$125,000.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Donnell Milk Company has been incorporated by J. F. Donnell, E. J. Donnell and P. J. Breckenridge. Capital stock, \$15,000.

St. James, Mo.—H. W. Alverson, J. F. White and John Boggs have incorporated the St. James Ice, Electric and Power Company, with a capital stock of \$40,000.

New York, N. Y.—D. Tietjen, J. Tietjen and H. Tietjen, of 506 East 118th street, New York, N. Y., have incorporated under the name of Tietjen Bros., Inc., to conduct a milk, egg, dairy and farm products business.

Portland, Maine.—The New York Ice Company of Maine, Inc., to produce, buy and sell ice, etc., and to produce and generate and supply electricity for light, heat, power and other purposes, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000.

ICE NOTES.

Syracuse, N. Y.—The plant of the Glenwood Creamery Company has been damaged by fire.

Brownsville, Texas.—The cotton gin of the Peoples Ice & Manufacturing Company has been destroyed by fire.

Old Town, Maine.—Contract has been awarded by the C. A. Mills Company for the erection of a cold storage plant on Main street.

Okeechobee, Fla.—The Okeechobee Ice Company, recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000, have plans for the construction of a 96 x 37-foot plant building with a 38 x 35-foot addition for boiler room. The officers of the company are: C. I. Day, president; W. B. Crawford, vice-president, and H. R. Rosebro, secretary and treasurer.

REFRIGERATION MEETING AT FAIR.

A joint meeting of the American Association of Refrigeration and the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers will be held at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco on September 21 to 25. The meetings will be held in the Exposition Memorial Auditorium and the hotel headquarters will be at the Inside Inn on the Exposition grounds. There will be dinners on September 21 and 24, sight-seeing trips on September 22 and 25, and a banquet on September 25.

At the business sessions on September 23 and 24 there will be an address by President Frank A. Horne of the American Association of Refrigeration, and papers by the following: "Oil Engine Driven Raw Water Ice Manufacturing Plant," Louis K. Doelling, New York, president of American Society of Refrigerating Engineers. "Development of Refrigeration in France," L. Marchis, Paris, France. "Development of Refrigeration in Sweden," Thor Andersson, Stockholm, Sweden. "Development of Refrigeration in the United States," J. F. Nickerson, Chicago, Ill. "Fruit Precooling and Precooling Plants," W. C. Phillips, San Francisco, Cal. "The San Bernardino Precooling Plant," C. M. Gay, Los Angeles, Cal. "Rate of Heat Transfer in Double Pipe Brine Coolers," Van R. H. Greene and Fred Ophils, New York.

THE BRITISH PRIZE COURT.

American packers are interested in the hearings in the British prize court which for months has been considering the matter of the seizure of vessels loaded with American meat and other products consigned to neutral countries. These cases still drag their slow length along, every additional delay adding to American losses.

A day in the Admiralty prize court these days is like being in an American court, says a correspondent of the Associated Press, the prize docket being crowded with cases in-

volving the seizure of American ships, with American attorneys and witnesses crowding the corridors and the courtroom, the Attorney General, Sir Edward Carson, citing long lists of American cases and textbooks in support of his contentions. Even the Lord Chief Justice of the prize court, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Evans, is asking questions about American clients, American customs and sharing the distinct American atmosphere that pervades the courtroom nowadays.

Here in detail is being rehearsed the hundreds of seizures of ships and cargoes which, besides their legal aspect, have in the aggregate developed the most serious political crisis existing between Great Britain and the United States. There have been upwards of 600 seizures and detentions of American ships, and the number of cargoes involved is far larger, for each ship carries separate cargoes to different consignees.

Many of the cases have been settled, but the large number still at issue have gone through the tedious process of prize court pleadings, and this month began to take their turn in being thrashed out to a final decision before the court itself.

The prize court is one of the labyrinth of buildings making that historic landmark known as the Law Courts, a massive pile of weather-beaten gray stone, housing all the high courts of England, with the Lord Chief Justice and the long train of lesser dignitaries and the various tribunals.

The scene within the court as the American cases are heard is one of impressive dignity. The chamber itself is a vast, box-like structure, with stone floor and walls, great cathedral windows filtering the light dimly, and stained-glass ceiling seventy feet above. The only touch of brightness is the large gilded anchor and chains hanging back of the Chief Justice, an emblem of British naval power.

Sir Samuel Evans, the presiding judge, is

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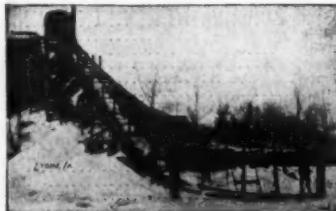
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NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wren Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.
PORTLAND: Northwestern Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Pilshy-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: R. B. Whitacre & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.; R. Zuck, Jr.
SIKANE: United Iron Works.
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON: Littledell, Alvord & Co.

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on a raised dais ten feet above the level of the rows of solicitors and advocates, including the attorney general and the solicitor general, King's Counselors and junior counselors—all of them, bench and bar, in wigs and gowns, giving an appearance of deep solemnity. At the left of the judge sit two officers of the Royal Merchant Marine, in full uniform, known as nautical experts. He consults them frequently on any technical question of navigation or naval construction arising in the cases.

Back of the lawyers are the American attorneys, in plain clothes ranks, leaning forward to coach their British brethren, but unable to say a word, as British practice requires all the argument to be presented by officers of the court and British subjects. This has caused some little embarrassment at times when the reserved British barrister did not urge a point with that vehemence that seemed to be warranted by the American legal viewpoint.

Sir Edward Carson, the Attorney General, is the central figure in these prize court cases. He is the famous fiery Irishman from Ulster who leapt into world-fame when he organized and armed the Ulster Volunteers and dared the government to enforce home rule on Ulster. He won on that to the extent that home rule is still waiting, and now he is a member of the government, one of the newly-formed coalition ministry. But there has been nothing fiery in his conduct of the prize cases. He speaks without any oratorical effort, in a monotonous, hum-drum manner, all argument and no declamation.

He appears to have little humor, for he looks blankly at Sir Samuel on the bench when the Lord Chief Justice laughs and has a joke.

In the cases of the ships Kim and Fridland, carrying American cargoes, Sir Edward cited many American precedents. One of them was from 3 Wallace, 555, the case of the Bermuda. He read a long paragraph to uphold his contention, and then paused with some apparent triumph that this American case was on all-fours on his side.

"But the next paragraph, which you have not read," said Sir Samuel from the bench, "turns the case against you."

The difference between the British and American practice was shown when efforts were made to get a copy of the printed brief and affidavit, which Sir Edward Carson had been reading in open court. In American courts these printed briefs are open to any-

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



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Formerly
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Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S.A.

September 4, 1915.

one. But when application was made to the clerks of the prize court they were scandalized at the request. Briefs, they explained, were rigidly secret, never going beyond the solicitors, who guarded them as a matter of professional ethics.

The registry of the prize court is another vast structure adjoining it, with endless bureaus, through which the American attorneys wander in quest of various branches of their cases, always receiving the greatest courtesy, but always with the mass of tradition and conservatism against quick action. And yet the officials resent any suggestion that there had been any delay in these prize cases, although the American litigants are smarting under what they claim is delay. One of the chief officials, Mr. Lovell, register of admiralty, said:

"There is absolutely no delay as far as the prize court is concerned. Sir Samuel Evans

is sitting early and late. He is going to give up the usual summer recess of the court, which begins in August, in order to dispose of these cases with the greatest promptness."

One of the British officials who has had most to do with these prize cases said it was manifestly impossible for the political branch of the government, the Crown, to hurry the legal branch, where the existing law had to be administered according to the existing customs. It would not be expedient, for example, he said, that the executive branch at Washington would try to hurry the United States Supreme Court on political grounds or in any way outside the usual application for advancement, which, after all, was at the discretion of the court.

Answering this, an American official who had had much to do with the prize cases said there was an important distinction between the American and British courts, as the

former in reality had to administer the existing law according to existing rules, whereas in the prize court the political branch, the Crown, had such power that it could even change existing law to meet new cases. This is done by the process of an "order in council." He cited the following instance in one of these prize cases:

At a decisive stage of the Wilhemina case the solicitors for the crown made the point that a neutral ship could be requisitioned by one of the belligerents. This was laughed at by the attorneys for the American owners, who had article 39 of the prize law before them, and were ready to go into court the next morning and laugh the crown solicitors out of court with their own law.

"The solicitors for the crown appear to have overlooked," they said in the prize court next day, "that article 39 of the prize law is specific against their contention."

"That was quite true up to 9 o'clock last night," came the quick reply from the crown solicitors. "But the claimants appear to be unaware that at 9 o'clock last night an order in council was signed entirely changing that law!"

On inquiry, this proved to be the case, a special order in council had been made—not the wholesale order in council dealing with contraband growing out of the war zone—which had never appeared in the official gazette and which is difficult even now to learn much about. But it fitted this particular case exactly.

BLESSINGS OF A MEAT DIET.

No man who lives on meat was ever known to kick his wife or ask for a divorce. Adam got into a row right off, because he had no hog meat, butter or black bass. Napoleon lost Waterloo because the allied forces had bacon for breakfast in the morning of the fight. The French had vegetable soup. The South had to give in at Appomattox because they had no meat. No war can be successfully waged without hog meat.

Americans are the most frisky people on earth, because they eat the most hog meat. Ingalls would have gone back to the Senate had he not lived on oatmeal, baked apples and blind robins. A vegetable diet woman is as cold and clammy and unlovable as a turnip. If you wish to put roses in the cheeks of young girls, vitality in their every motion and brains in their heads, feed them meat. If you want your boy to get a job and hold it, go to the front and amount to something, give him bacon grease, ham fat or tallow three times a day. The world is full of cranks who are always getting up some new fad about hay soup and corn fodder tea.—Jones' Magazine.

HORSE MEAT SHOP IN GLASGOW.

Glasgow is greatly exercised over the fact that a butcher shop devoted solely to the sale of horseflesh has been opened in that city. That the meat is horseflesh for human consumption is prominently displayed in the window, and the average price is 10 cents per pound. The shop is in a poor locality, and apparently is carrying on a fair trade. The scarcity of beef supplies and the consequent high prices are factors that may lead the extremely poor to buy the new form of meat. It is certainly a striking innovation in the matter of food supply in Glasgow.

Over Sixty FEDERALS Now in the Service of Swift & Company



RECENT purchases of Federal Trucks by Swift & Company bring the total number of 1½ ton trucks in their Federal Fleet to over sixty, and they are still ordering more.

Years of experience in creating a world-wide market for their goods must surely have taught these large packers the "ins and outs" of the transportation problem.

They appreciate the distance covering, time saving qualities of a good motor truck.

Federal Motor Trucks have helped solve the transportation problems of this firm.

Your Federal will give you the same dependable and economical service that over 3,000 Federals are giving every day.

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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

GIFFORD-WOOD'S CHICAGO OFFICES.

The Gifford-Wood Co., manufacturers of ice tools and equipment, elevating and conveying machinery, have changed the location of the Chicago office. They will in the future occupy the entire second floor of the Sharpes Building, located at No. 565 West Washington street. These new quarters will give them excellent space for offices and for the engineering department, as well as a fine stock room, where a full line of elevating and conveying machinery parts will be carried, together with a complete line of ice tools.

BARRELS FOR OIL, GREASE, ETC.

The business of McArdle & Co., Inc., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, dealers in barrels and casks of all kinds, both new and second-hand, was started by Matthew McArdle over 30 years ago in a small way. By close attention to business it gradually grew to its present proportion. It was incorporated in 1907, and upon the death of Mr. McArdle the business was continued by his son, Jas. F. McArdle, who is president of the company. This concern makes a specialty of second-hand barrels, and is very well and favorably known to the trade all over the United States, who know from experience that their orders are carefully attended to and shipments promptly made in any quantity. Jas. F. McArdle is a firm believer in attending to his business, and is to be found at the plant early and late.

HAULING ICE BY MOTOR TRUCK.

At a cost of \$0,0005, $\frac{1}{2}$ of one mill—in other words, $1/20$ of a cent per 100 pound-mile—a $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton Federal motor truck is hauling 44,400 pounds of artificial ice, covering a distance of 74 miles daily. This truck is owned by the Rochester Storage and Ice Company, Rochester, N. Y., and is used to meet and supply with ice the 28 wagons of the company on their various routes throughout the day.

This is a rather novel way of developing the motor truck into a wonderfully efficient and profitable transportation unit in the ice business which is considered to be a line of work to which motor trucks are less well adapted than to most other lines of work.

With this Federal used as a moving base of supply, the ice house is literally brought to the wagons on their routes. As their supply gets low, instead of having to stop and waste much time going back to the ice house and returning again to where they left off, the truck driver meets them and restocks their supply. The driver of the truck knows where every wagon will be on every one of the 28 routes, at almost any time of the day, and knows how much of a supply of ice is usually needed at certain points on the routes.

On warm days the truck plans to meet the wagons a little earlier on their routes, and on cooler days arranges to make its restocking trip a little further along on the routes. This system is saving the Rochester Storage & Ice Company a great deal of money in their delivery work.

The traffic engineering department of the Federal Motor Truck Company has equipped this truck with a recording machine to get

actual records and costs of operation. Taking July 17, 1915, as a typical day for the ice delivery work, the following results were obtained:

Analysis of Retail Ice Delivery, Saturday, July 17, 1915.

WORK DONE.

Supply trips to wagons on route.....	12
Retail delivery trips	1
Number of wagons supplied.....	28
Number of retail customers.....	7
Total number of stops.....	48
Total weight of loads in pounds..	44,400
Average load per trip in pounds..	3,415
100-pound miles	16,339.2

DISTRIBUTION OF TIME.

Standing time in hrs. and min....	6:46
Running time	5:23
Total of standing and running time	12:09
Aver. standing time per order in min.	0:11
Aver. standing time per stop in min.	0:084

MILEAGE AND SPEED.

Miles traveled	73.6
Aver. round trip distance in miles.....	5.66
Aver. speed in miles per hour.....	13.68
Aver. distance between stops—miles	1.53

GASOLINE CONSUMPTION.

Gallons of gasoline used.....	12.5
Miles traveled per gal. of gas....	5.9
Quarts of cylinder oils used.....	1.5
Miles traveled per gal. cyl. oil....	190

COST.

Total cost for day.....	\$8.72
Cost per trip—average.....	.671
Cost per mile traveled.....	.1185
Cost per 100-lb. mile.....	.0005

This cost figure includes every item chargeable to motor truck hauling and is based on authentic and actual average figures in our possession, as reported by users operating in various parts of this country.

On this particular day, the regular driver was not on the job, but one of the route superintendents took the truck. Not being familiar with the routes, he perhaps accomplished a little less than the regular driver would have, but this shows impressively what a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ton Federal can do. No effort was made to increase the output. Under other conditions, more retail delivery work might have been done.

The majority of this business was done in the morning. During the afternoons the truck does more or less standing, awaiting supply orders. The apparently low mileage per gallon of gasoline is due to the fact that the engine was allowed to run all the time on the stops. The truck was also heavily loaded. The load average 3,415 pounds, and at times 4,500 pounds were carried. The portion of Rochester in which the truck did most of its work that day was very hilly, too, all of which eats up the gasoline. In nearly every instance gasoline consumption for $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ton Federals is around 8 or 10 miles per gallon.

MEAT TRADE IN AUSTRALIA.

(Concluded from page 16.)

municipal abattoirs visited in New Zealand were uniformly of sound sanitary construction and well ordered throughout.

The largest municipal abattoirs in the Dominion are those at Auckland and Dunedin. The number of animals slaughtered monthly

at those places was given as follows: Auckland, 1,500 cattle, 8,000 sheep, 1,000 swine; Dunedin, 1,000 cattle, 10,000 sheep, 300 swine. The Auckland abattoir is stated to have cost, for the land (26 acres), buildings, etc., including residence of manager, approximately £40,000 (\$200,000).

Australia has no commonwealth law requiring the establishment of public abattoirs. However, most of the individual States have enacted statutes dealing with the establishment of municipal or State-owned abattoirs. Large public abattoirs owned and operated by the State of New South Wales have been maintained on Blebe Island at Sydney for the past 50 years or more. These works have been extended from time to time as necessity demanded until now their average daily slaughtering capacity is as follows: Cattle, 1,500; calves, 500; sheep, 3,000; swine, 600.

About four years ago the State of New South Wales began the erection of entirely new abattoirs at Homebush Bay, a suburb of Sydney, with a view of abandoning the now more or less out of date works at Glebe Island. It was stated that the new State abattoirs would be opened for use within a few months with an estimated daily slaughtering capacity for the immediate future as follows: Cattle, 2,000; calves, 800; sheep, 15,000; swine, 1,000.

In connection with the Homebush abattoirs, there will also be operated by the State of New South Wales a public livestock and sales yards, which when completed will cover an area of about 80 acres. The total outlay of the State for the Homebush abattoirs and stock yards, it is officially stated, will be approximately £500,000 (about \$2,500,000).

At Adelaide, South Australia, the writer visited the large abattoirs and public stock yards owned and operated by the municipality of Adelaide. These works are new, having been formally opened for public use on July 16, 1913. The buildings are constructed along good sanitary lines, concrete and brick being largely used in all structures. The daily slaughtering at present is approximately as follows, but the maximum capacity is considerably in excess of these figures: Cattle, 200; calves, 75; sheep, 2,000; swine, 100.

It is officially reported that the total cost to the city of Adelaide for the acquisition of the site of several hundred acres of land and the construction of stock yards, abattoir buildings, railroad tracks on premises, employees' cottages, etc., was £353,000, or about \$1,760,000.

A large meat-export works is maintained and operated by the State of South Australia at Adelaide in which sheep and cattle are slaughtered on account for farmers and stock owners.

The extensive municipal abattoirs at Melbourne were also visited. The weekly slaughter at these abattoirs is about 2,000 cattle and 30,000 sheep during the sheep-killing season. Many of the smaller cities of Australia also own and operate public abattoirs.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

Chicago Section

If we must have a war, let's have it C. O. D.

The Chicago Tribune sure got some Southern opinions first-hand about it.

And still Jim O'Leary's remark, "There are no pockets in shrouds," holds good.

A whole lot of these so-called presidential booms are just booms with no bing to 'em.

The Eastland disaster as a joke does not appeal to President Wilson, no more than does war.

Emp. Bill has one consolation, anyhow. The Krupp gun works will sure pay some dividends.

It is reported that Noah has quit grinning at recent arrivals talking about the wet weather they have seen.

It ain't the clothes that makes the man; it is the fact he is known to have the price, and then some. That's all!

And again Old Man Uptub asserts "The Germans are getting too far from home in too many directions." Beware the will o' the wisp.

If bathing suits are not patterned to attract attention what are they intended for, anyhow? But just gawping don't get yuh nuthin'!

President Wilson does not seem to fall into that goose-step as readily as some of our hyphens would wish—nor any other step, for that matter.

The words "work" and "play" were never better defined than in the following advice of Gotrox to his son: "Don't play the market, work it!"

Swift and Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, August

28, 1915, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.26 cents per pound.

The coal and ice men of yesterday, now being the coal and ice man, he wears a perpetual grin—not a smile, understand. For what cares he, what the weather be?

The man who starts out to write an article under the caption of "Taxpayers' Rights" is sure wrong somewhere, somehow, that's a cinch. The idea! Taxpayers' rights!

There's one thing a packer can never, never aspire to, and that is the underpinning for a nice little halo. No, siree! Fire and brimstone for him, and he gets it every day!

Pork chops got into the calcimine this week. Retailers shot 'em up to 25 cents (hogs around seven cents) and calmly blamed it on the packers. Ain't that packer some devil?

Will some of our learned provision experts, seers, forecasters and four-flushers (that last don't mean you) tell us why Board of Trade stuff ain't cheap, or at least worth the money?

Let it be said of The Kernel, however, that he gives the newspaper men something to hang a story on, and keeps the balance of us from getting mouldy. Then there's the Pshaw-taw-kwan Kernel, too, please remember.

There are quite a few people in the United States who would like to see the war ended and war talk ditched, and ditched deep. Never saw anyone looking for fight that didn't get it, and more than they wanted, usually.

Whatever Swift and Company may or may not do in regard to an increased dividend, their systematic and thorough manner of conducting their business, even unto the smallest detail, is well worth emulation. That's why they are winners.

Charles De Moss has resigned his position as superintendent and assistant manager for the Farmers' Co-operative Packing Company, La Crosse, Wis., and accepted a similar position with Morrell & Company, Sioux Falls,

S. D. Mr. De Moss has an excellent record as an all-round packing house man.

Those who are bellowing the loudest about our criminal unpreparedness for war had something like a 20-year inning prior to the election of Mr. Wilson, and they didn't do a darn thing to speak of in that connection, even with Hobson telling 'em all the time, "Beware the Jap!" and things.

In the note last week referring to the location of Dr. Frederick L. Dunlap in Chicago as a consulting chemist it was stated that he would do no laboratory work. He does not intend to enter the field as a regular analytical chemist, but he will do the necessary laboratory work connected with his consulting work.

Smart aleck country town storekeeper, for the benefit of the barrel-warmers draped around to stuttering drummer: "Mus' be purty tuff fer you-all sellin' goods, handicapped as you be, pardner!" "No," said the S. D., "we all have our peculiarities, and maybe you have, too. Frinstance, which hand do you stir your coffee with?" "With my right hand," said the storekeeper. "That's your peculiarity," said the drummer, "most people use a spoon!"

W. L. Gregson says of the provision situation in a letter to The National Provisioner: "Facing considerable September liquidation during the week, the average holder of product evidenced timidity about further commitments, and a draggy market resulted in the 1915 deliveries. New business centered in the January pork, lard and ribs, and forced a higher range in them in spite of the depression in the nearer deliveries. The domestic trade is fair, and should get much better from now until the middle of November, but European exchange difficulties are hurtful to a large business from that part of the world at present, and we need trade from there to make a favorable market movement, even after such severe declines. However, with better weather conditions, light hog receipts and a broader trade in the January product, it is quite possible that the whole situation may become clearer and better levels establish themselves in spite of the present overdose of market pessimism. None of the product is high-priced."

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E. G. Dunn, Vice-Pres., Mason City, Iowa.

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CHICAGO

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

September 4, 1915.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 23	22,030	1,334	19,429	8,973
Tuesday, Aug. 24	5,447	1,902	10,202	15,467
Wednesday, Aug. 25	16,256	2,189	20,750	20,954
Thursday, Aug. 26	3,291	1,109	15,945	7,067
Friday, Aug. 27	669	179	14,242	6,688
Saturday, Aug. 28	123	15	10,855	3,498
Total last week	48,216	6,728	91,423	63,247
Previous week	42,959	5,213	92,317	64,073
Cor. week, 1914	43,955	4,762	113,462	148,366
Cor. week, 1913	51,691	4,246	153,142	133,678

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 23	3,496	64	5,441	1,083
Tuesday, Aug. 24	1,272	30	2,158	260
Wednesday, Aug. 25	3,619	137	3,701	1,877
Thursday, Aug. 26	1,945	...	3,442	501
Friday, Aug. 27	540	59	2,967	...
Saturday, Aug. 28	114	...	2,042	...
Total last week	11,286	290	19,781	3,721
Previous week	10,518	142	18,773	2,385
Cor. week, 1914	17,126	439	16,104	50,158
Cor. week, 1913	23,183	476	45,138	28,132

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Aug. 28, 1915	1,351,416	4,786,483	2,076,404
Same period, 1914	1,449,807	4,238,691	3,264,063
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:			
Week ending Aug. 28, 1915	354,000		
Previous week	368,000		
Cor. week, 1914	388,000		
Cor. week, 1913	442,000		
Total year to date	17,446,000		
Same period, 1914	15,280,000		
Same period, 1913	16,135,000		

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Aug. 28, 1915	143,600	249,100	250,100
Week ago	142,000	272,600	228,300
Year ago	141,300	287,300	335,100
Two years ago	196,300	346,600	295,100

Combined receipts at six markets for 1915 to August 28, and same period a year ago:

	1915.	1914.
Cattle	3,952,000	3,785,000
Hogs	12,541,000	10,821,000
Sheep	5,769,000	7,251,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Week ending Aug. 28, 1915:	11,200
Armour & Co.		
Swift & Co.	8,100	
S. & S. Co.	5,800	
Morris & Co.	6,000	
Hammond Co.	5,400	
Western P. Co.	5,500	
Anglo-American	8,900	
Independent P. Co.	5,400	
Loyd-Lunham	3,500	
Roberts & Oak	2,000	
Brennan P. Co.	4,500	
Miller & Hart	2,700	
Others	5,900	
Totals	75,500	
Previous week	76,400	
Cor. week, 1914	95,500	
Cor. week, 1913	105,700	
Total, 1915	4,419,800	
Total, 1914	3,402,100	

	WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.
Cattle	\$8.00
Hogs	\$7.05
Sheep	\$5.85
Lambs	\$9.00
Previous week	9.00
Cor. week, 1914	9.20
Cor. week, 1913	8.40
Cor. week, 1912	8.05
Cor. week, 1911	7.00

	CATTLE.
Steers, good to choice	\$7.45@\$10.40
Yearlings, good to choice	7.50@\$10.20
Inferior heifers	5.00@6.25
Good to choice heifers	6.50@7.30
Good to choice cows	5.70@7.30
Cutters	3.75@4.85
Canners	3.00@4.25
Butcher bulls	5.50@7.00
Bolognias	5.25@6.00
Good to choice veal calves	10.00@12.00
Heavy calves	7.50@8.50

	HOGS.
Prime light butchers	\$7.05@7.90
Fair to fancy light	7.75@8.00
Prime medium wt. butchers	7.20@7.75

Prime heavy butchers	270-310 lbs.	7.00@7.65
Heavy and mixed packing		6.70@7.30
Heavy packing		6.40@6.80
Pigs, fair to good		7.00@7.85
"Stags"		5.00@6.00

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.	
Native ewes, fair to good	\$5.25@6.00
Yearlings	5.25@5.75
Wethers, fair to choice	5.50@6.40
Native lambs	8.25@9.35
Western lambs	8.50@9.35

—♦—

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1915.

Open. High. Low. Close.

PORK—(Per bbls.)—				
September	\$13.62½	\$13.70	\$13.60	\$13.60
October	13.77½	13.85	13.77½	13.77½
December	14.02½	14.10	14.02½	14.02½
January	16.45	16.47½	16.40	16.45

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	8.05	8.05	8.02½	8.02½
October	8.17½	8.17½	8.15	8.15
January	8.80	8.82½	8.80	8.80
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	8.50	8.50	8.47½	8.47½
October	8.62½	8.65	8.60	8.60
January	8.87½	8.90	8.87½	8.87½

MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbls.)—

PORK—(Per bbls.)—				
September	13.50	13.55	13.32½	13.32½
October	13.70	13.72½	13.52½	13.52½
December	14.02½	14.02½	13.80	13.80
January	16.45	16.32½	16.25	16.32½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	8.05	8.15	8.05	8.12½
October	8.20	8.20	8.15	8.17½
November	8.27½	8.27½	8.27½	8.27½
January	8.80	8.80	8.75	8.77½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	8.32½	8.35	8.27½	8.27½
October	8.47½	8.47½	8.42½	8.42½
January	8.75	8.82½	8.75	8.82½

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbls.)—

PORK—(Per bbls.)—				
September	12.95	12.97½	12.65	12.85
October	13.25	13.32½	12.77½	13.00
December	13.55	13.55	13.25	13.25
January	16.05	15.55	15.55	15.90

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10
October	8.15	8.22½	8.15	8.22½
November	8.32½	8.32½	8.25	8.27½
January	8.70	8.70	8.52½	8.65

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	8.10	8.15	8.10	8.12½
October	8.30	8.30	8.15	8.25
December	8.30	8.30	8.15	8.25
January	8.55	8.62½	8.47½	8.57½

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1915.

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	.13 1/2 @ 14
Good native steers	.13 @ 13 1/2
Native steers, medium	.12 @ 12 1/2
Heifers, good	.12 @ 12 1/2
Cows	.10 @ 10 1/2
Hind Quarters, choice	.18 @ 18 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	.12 @ 12

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	8 @ 8 1/2
Steer Chucks	.11 1/2 @ 12
Boneless Chucks	.10 @ 10 1/2
Medium Plates	6 @ 7 1/2
Steer Plates	8 @ 8
Cow rounds	.10 @ 11
Steer Rounds	.13 1/2 @ 14
Cow Loins	.12 @ 13
Steer Loins, Heavy	.21
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	.32
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	.22 @ 24
Strip Loins	.12
Sirloin Butts	.15
Shoulder Clods	.12
Rolls	.14 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Rump Butts	.12 @ 12
Trimmings	9 @ 9
Shank	.6 1/2
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	.10
Cow Ribs, Heavy	.12 @ 12 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	.16 1/2 @ 17
Steer Ribs, Heavy	.17
Loin Ends, steer, native	.19
Loin Ends, cow	.15
Hanging Tenderloins	.12
Flank Steak	.15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Blind Shanks	.5 1/2

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	.6 1/2
Hearts	6 @ 6
Tongues	17 @ 17
Sweetbreads	18 @ 18
Ox Tail, per lb.	.8 1/2
Fresh Tripe, plain	.4 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	.5 1/2
Livers	7 @ 7
Kidneys, each	4 @ 4

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	.12 1/2 @ 13
Light Carcass	.16 1/2 @ 17
Good Carcass	.17 1/2 @ 18
Good Saddles	.20 @ 21
Medium Racks	.12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Good Racks	.15 1/2 @ 15 1/2

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	.6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Sweetbreads	6 @ 6
Calf Livers	22 @ 22
Heads, each	25 @ 25

Lambs.

Good Caul	.14 @ 14
Round Dressed Lambs	.17 @ 17
Saddles, Caul	.16 @ 16
R. D. Lamb Racks	.13 @ 13 1/2
Caul Lamb Racks	.13 @ 13
R. D. Lamb Saddles	.19 @ 19
Lamb Fries, per lb.	.20 @ 20
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each	11/2 @ 11/2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	.12 @ 12
Good Sheep	.14 @ 14
Medium Saddles	.16 @ 16
Good Saddles	.12 @ 12
Good Racks	.10 @ 10
Medium Racks	.15 @ 15
Mutton Legs	.12 @ 12
Mutton Loins	.12 @ 12
Mutton Stew	8 @ 8
Sheep Tongues, each	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	10 @ 10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	.12 @ 12 1/2
Pork Loins	.17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Leaf Lard	9 @ 9
Tenderloins	31 @ 31
Spare Ribs	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Butts	14 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Hocks	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Trimmings	9 @ 9
Extra Lean Trimmings	12 @ 12
Tails	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Snouts	4 @ 4
Pigs' Feet	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Pigs' Heads	6 @ 6
Blade Bones	9 @ 9
Blade Meat	9 @ 9
Cheek Meat	8 @ 8
Hog Livers, per lb.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Neck Bones	3 @ 3
Skinned Shoulders	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Pork Hearts	4 @ 4
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	12 @ 12
Pork Tongues	5 @ 5
Slip Bones	5 @ 5
Tall Bones	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brains	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Backfat	11 @ 11
Hams	14 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Calas	17 @ 17
Bellies	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Shoulders	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	.9 1/2 @ .9 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Choice Bologna	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	.13 1/2 @ 14
Good native steers	.13 @ 13 1/2
Native steers, medium	.12 @ 12 1/2
Heifers, good	.12 @ 12 1/2
Cows	.10 @ 10 1/2
Hind Quarters, choice	.18 @ 18 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	.12 @ 12

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	8 @ 8 1/2
Steer Chucks	.11 1/2 @ 12
Boneless Chucks	.10 @ 10 1/2
Medium Plates	6 @ 7 1/2
Steer Plates	8 @ 8
Cow rounds	.10 @ 11
Steer Rounds	.13 1/2 @ 14
Cow Loins	.12 @ 13
Steer Loins, Heavy	.21
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	.32
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	.22 @ 24
Strip Loins	.12
Sirloin Butts	.15
Shoulder Clods	.12
Rolls	.14 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Rump Butts	.12 @ 12
Trimmings	9 @ 9
Shank	.6 1/2
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	.10
Cow Ribs, Heavy	.12 @ 12 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	.16 1/2 @ 17
Steer Ribs, Heavy	.17
Loin Ends, steer, native	.19
Loin Ends, cow	.15
Hanging Tenderloins	.12
Flank Steak	.15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Blind Shanks	.5 1/2

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	.6 1/2
Hearts	6 @ 6
Tongues	17 @ 17
Sweetbreads	18 @ 18
Ox Tail, per lb.	.8 1/2
Fresh Tripe, plain	.4 1/2
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Light Carcass	.16 1/2 @ 17
Good Carcass	.17 1/2 @ 18
Good Saddles	.20 @ 21
Medium Racks	.12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Good Racks	.15 1/2 @ 15 1/2

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	.6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Sweetbreads	6 @ 6
Calf Livers	22 @ 22
Heads, each	25 @ 25

Lambs.

Good Caul	.14 @ 14
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Lamb Fries, per lb.	.20 @ 20
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	.12 @ 12
Good Sheep	.14 @ 14
Medium Saddles	.16 @ 16
Good Saddles	.12 @ 12
Good Racks	.10 @ 10
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Mutton Legs	.12 @ 12
Mutton Loins	.12 @ 12
Mutton Stew	8 @ 8
Sheep Tongues, each	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	10 @ 10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	.12 @ 12 1/2
Pork Loins	.17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Leaf Lard	9 @ 9
Tenderloins	31 @ 31
Spare Ribs	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Butts	14 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Hocks	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Trimmings	9 @ 9
Extra Lean Trimmings	12 @ 12
Tails	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
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Pigs' Feet	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Pigs' Heads	6 @ 6
Blade Bones	9 @ 9
Blade Meat	9 @ 9
Cheek Meat	8 @ 8
Hog Livers, per lb.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Neck Bones	3 @ 3
Skinned Shoulders	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Pork Hearts	4 @ 4
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	12 @ 12
Pork Tongues	5 @ 5
Slip Bones	5 @ 5
Tall Bones	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brains	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Backfat	11 @ 11
Hams	14 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Calas	17 @ 17
Bellies	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Shoulders	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	.9 1/2 @ .9 1/2
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Choice Bologna	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2

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Cows	.10 @ 10 1/2
Hind Quarters, choice	.18 @ 18 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	.12 @ 12

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	8 @ 8 1/2

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Retail Section

COUPONS AND TRADING STAMPS.

Claiming that profit-sharing coupons are being used as trading stamps in retail trade, an evil to which they object, one of the largest compound lard manufacturers in the country has refused longer to pack these coupons with its goods. The coupon company has brought suit to try to compel the lard people to carry out their contract to use the coupons, but the latter declare that they do not have to do so, and will not.

It has been claimed that profit-sharing coupons were strictly legitimate, and not subject to the same criticism as trading stamps. The lard people now claim that these coupons are being used as trading stamps in various parts of the country—that is, purchased by the retail merchant and given out as trading stamps with goods sold. The agreement prohibited the use of these coupons as trading stamps. They say in a notice to their customers:

"We believe in profit sharing—and we adopted the coupon plan because that seemed to be the right way to take you into 'partnership' with this company and make it to your advantage to help us sell our goods, and share the profits in proportion as you sold the goods.

"But making the retail merchant pay for a trading stamp or coupon of any sort is certainly not our idea of profit sharing. On the contrary, it seems to us to be a heavy burden on the retail dealer, who must pay for his stamps out of his already narrow margin of profit.

"Trading stamps may be all right for your business, or you may think them all wrong. This company proposes to leave that entirely to your good judgment. To avoid any possible confusion, we will not use a profit sharing coupon that might be confused with a trading stamp proposition."

ANOTHER PUBLIC MARKET FAILURE.

In an interesting address before the recent New York State convention of retail grocers, D. F. Head, of the Ithaca Retail Grocers' Association, told how the retailers nipped a scheme in the bud to unload a non-paying "public market" on the municipality. This market was fathered (or would it be more appropriate to say "mothered"?) by the Housewives' League of that city, with the aid of several business men who imagined they were going to reap big profits from its operation, but who were sadly disillusioned, says the Interstate Grocer.

Mr. Head urged the delegates to the convention to do everything possible to keep the so-called public markets out of their home towns, as they were of no benefit to the farmer or the consumer and worked a hardship on the retailer. In relating Ithaca's experience with the public market nuisance, Mr. Head said:

"One of the members from Olean spoke of a Mrs. Smith, of Ithaca, speaking in Olean on the subject of a public market. She seems to like to get her name in the paper, as she states she has spoken in fifty different

cities and towns on the market question, and some of her statements are absurd.

"Gentlemen, keep the market out if you can, as it is no benefit to the farmer or the consumer, and works a hardship on the grocer. There are not many farmers who patronize the market in our city; the business is mostly done by country merchants and meat men. The market here is called the Ithaca City Market, but the city has nothing to do with it at the present time. It is a private corporation, incorporated under the State law by a few business men and the Housewives' League, of which the above-mentioned Mrs. Smith is a prominent member.

"Their first year was a failure; they lost the \$1,500 they put in; they did not charge anything for the stalls; then they subscribed more stock and bought a site and moved their shed onto it and conceived the idea of unloading their burden on the city. They went before the Common Council and made them believe it was a grand thing for us all, and that the retailers favored it, but the council decided to give a public hearing on the question to the taxpayers and retailers. When the time came we were there in full force and could not all get in the council chamber. I think they found out what the retailers thought of the plan. Anyway, the next day the president of the market withdrew his offer for the city to take it over."

WORKING UP SUMMER TRADE.

Gilroy Bros., retail butchers, of Smiths Falls, Ont., have found it possible to work up an appreciable trade in meats with campers along the Rideau Lake, by giving a little special attention to this branch of the business during the summer months, when trade is somewhat inclined to lag with many dealers, says the Retail Grocer.

By featuring meats for campers they are thus able to maintain trade and at the same time keep in touch with customers who summer along the Rideau. Many people who do not regularly deal with them are induced to trade with them during the summer, and this is frequently the entering wedge for permanent business.

The fact that they specialize on this trade is made known to campers through the medium of the local paper, and repeat business is secured by doing orders up well and having them properly tagged, so that they will be put off the carrying steamer at the proper wharf. The satisfaction that this gives to customers is responsible to no little extent for their success in going after campers' business. Customers send their orders in by mail, and they are sent out on the next boat, the customers paying the charges.

There is a lot of talk about hard times and unemployment. But a good packinghouse man is always in demand, and can get a good job if he goes about it in the right way. Use page 48 of The National Provisioner, the recognized medium for this purpose.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Esposito Atilio's fish market at 367 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y., was damaged to the extent of \$500 as the result of an explosion which caused a fire.

The new officers of the Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association of Fort Worth, Texas, are as follows: J. A. Cassidy, president; W. P. Boggess, vice-president; Elmo Coon, Edward Hornsby, W. H. Tanner, George Pickard, and W. H. Shropshire as directors.

A meat market will be opened in the Harrell block, Boynton, Fla., by Charles Petrie.

A grocery and meat market has been opened on West Front street, Tovey, Ill., by Thomas A. Davis & Son.

Frank C. Boardman, for many years engaged in the provision business, died of heart failure in his store on Market Square, Amesbury, Mass.

A. F. Kinney, known as the Tower avenue market man, has opened a new market at 1801 Iowa avenue, Billings Park, Wis. This market will be managed by George Albertson, who has been connected with Kinney's market at 1103 Tower avenue, for some time.

Joseph Tavelli has opened a meat market on Cole avenue, North Adams, Mass., with Henry Archambault as manager.

Walter Garfield has bought the meat market at the corner of Pleasant and Main streets, Hanson, Mass., formerly conducted by S. E. Ford.

George Deibold, formerly a butcher, died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., at the age of 82, after a lingering illness.

W. T. and H. E. Lockwood will open a meat market at the Hall & Shurman grocery store on Third street, Santa Rosa, Cal.

The Chicago Butchers and Packers market, Rock Island, Ill., which has been closed for nearly a month while a new cooling plant was being installed and other improvements made, was re-opened last week.

A new meat market has been opened in Natoma, Kansas, by C. W. Stusky.

Bruce Wright has sold his meat market in Mulvane, Kansas, to his partner, Mr. Nixon.

J. A. Wood, of Fostoria, Kansas, has purchased the meat market in Buffalo, Kansas, formerly conducted by L. M. Clark.

A meat market is being operated in connection with the A. L. Shire Company, Lincoln, Kansas.

A meat market has been opened in Ensign, Kansas, by L. E. Norton, of Bucklin, Kansas.

T. B. Cain has purchased the fixtures of the Lindsay Meat Market in Lindsay, Okla., and will open a meat market in the Diggs' Building.

F. W. Deissroth has purchased the Central Meat Market, Wilson, Kansas, from D. W. Socolofsky.

A new meat market will be opened at 14 Carter street, Elmhurst, N. Y., by W. Schultz.

A building is being erected by Niel Maust on West Fifth street, Bloomsburg, Pa., in which he will open a meat market.

Virgil M. Verette, for many years with his father, M. Verette, at 609 Elm street, Man-

chester, N. H., has opened a new meat market at Merrimack and Maple streets, Manchester.

The Houston Street Poultry Company, New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by F. Schoenzeit and D. and H. Goldstein, of 989 Simpson street, Bronx, New York, N. Y.

A meat store has been opened at 122 North Jonathan street, Hagerstown, Md., by Louis Yankeloff.

A market, which will carry a full line of meats, groceries, hardware, dry goods, etc., will be opened on High street, Coaldale, Pa., by A. Mikalofsky.

Luke Harwood and John Adgate have purchased the H. J. Houserman meat business, Saranac, Mich., and will continue as Harwood & Adgate.

L. C. Vander Linde has purchased the meat business of Peter Thiebout at the corner of North avenue and Spencer street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

C. J. May has sold a half interest in his meat business at Bennett, Neb., to Frank Philpot.

H. W. Mosher has disposed of his meat business in Franklin, Neb.

Charles Gould has engaged in the meat business at Ceresco, Neb.

W. E. Sirrs has sold out his butcher shop in Bradshaw, Neb.

The smokehouse of the City Market, Palouse, Wash., has been destroyed by fire.

Edwards' Grocery & Meat Market has been opened at 2404 First street, Los Angeles, Cal.

The Plaza Market, Orange, Cal., has added a stock of groceries.

Glenn McCord has sold out his grocery store and meat market in New Rhoda, Ia., to Verna Mallacoat.

Frank Lockard has purchased the Cash Meat Market in Simpson, Kan., from Bert Marler.

Jess Tatman has disposed of his meat market in Marietta, Kan.

Lake & Campbell are about to erect a new building in Laverne, Okla., for their meat market.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Lynden E. Scott, a meat dealer of Saco, Maine. Liabilities, \$1,047, and assets, \$288.

Frank P. Ritz, a well-known butcher of Allentown, Pa., died at his home, 721 Gordon street, Allentown, from a complication of diseases.

A new market will be opened on Wabash avenue, New Castle, Pa., by James Edgerton.

Charles F. Doods will open a new grocery and meat market in the building being erected at Thirteenth and Bishop streets, Salina, Kan.

John F. Wesolowski, proprietor of the meat market at 303 South Walnut street, South Bend, Ind., died from a complication of diseases. Mr. Wesolowski was born in German Poland and was 45 years of age.

LOSS IN GIVING OVERWEIGHT.

If the loss accruing by the giving of overweight in butcher stores could be ascertained there is no doubt that the figures would astonish the average dealer. The downward swing of the scale past the amount or value asked for by the customer is making a big dent in the profits of many butchers.

How frequently it is the case that the dealer will, in a burst of generosity, throw in the amount over what is desired instead of cutting off the surplus if the customer insists it is too much, and making sure of it.

For instance, in a butcher shop one Saturday night recently a customer looked at a piece of meat and asked for "a quarter's worth." On the scales it proved to be worth 30 cents. He threw it all in for 25 cents. In doing so he threw away all his profit on that piece. How does this dealer expect his profits will stand at the end of the year if he does much of this?—The Retail Grocer.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

these should bring very close to 18c., although the sales at 16½c. will probably prevent their getting any such price.

BOSTON.

There is little more inclination on the part of tanners to buy hides at the receding prices. The market now is about steady at last week's prices, but more hides were bought during the past week. Tanners have evidently reached the point where they have to come into the market. Ohio buffs are quoted at 20c. nominal, with extremes at 20½c. These prices are for best lots from low freight points. A feature which is overcoming the indifference of the tanners is the fact that offerings are very limited. The southern hide situation remains the same. Far southerns are quoted from 16½@18c. for 25-60's, with northern hides held up at 19c. Receipts are light. The market on New England calfskins is strong and advancing. Tanners are showing more interest because the recent sales of finished leather have been larger. The fact that several large sales of light calf leather were made last week has induced tanners to buy raw material. All weights have firmed up from 15@20c. over the price asked ten days ago; 4 to 5-lb. skins are held at \$1.25; 5 to 7, \$1.65; 7 to 9, \$2.25; 9 to 12, \$2.70. Supplies of raw material are small at the gathering points and there is little accumulation anywhere in the country.

NEW YORK.

DRY HIDES.—Stocks increasing, now totalling over 100,000, the greater part of which consists of Central Americans. Holders are asking full quotation rates, but tanners are holding for reductions of 1c. or more. The feeling among importers is that on dry hides last selling prices will be obtained. The principal weakness is on green salted South Americans, which have been arriving in fair quantities and which holders seem anxious to dispose of.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—Two packers sold small spreadies amounting to 3,000 June-July and a few August at 26½c. The market

on natives is off ½c., August steers now being offered at 26c. Colorados 22c. Bull hides firm at 21c. with an offer of 20½c. declined for two cars of August, 62 lbs. average, nearly all stuck-throats. Brooklyn cows cleaned up with the exception of August, of which about 7,500 are on hand.

OMAHA LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 31.)

\$8.25@8.85, and the common to fair warmed up and more or less grassy kinds sell anywhere from \$6.75@8 and on down. Choice range beeves sell at \$8@8.50, fair to good rangers at \$7.40@7.85, and common to fair kinds and Texas and Mexican stock at \$6.25 @7.25 and on down. Cows and heifers have suffered more or less from the competition of Western and Southern stock, and prices are unevenly lower, the range being practically from \$4@7 for poor to prime cows and heifers, and the bulk of the butcher stock selling around \$5@6. Veal calves continue steady to strong at \$7@10, and bulls, stags, etc., lower at \$5@6.50.

The run of hogs lately has been of very moderate proportions, 44,000 last week. August receipts, 188,000 head, were 50,000 heavier than last year, and the hogs are running considerably lighter in weight than at that time. As a rule the trend of values has been upward and the market is 15@20c. higher than a week ago. Light weights are still favored, and rough packing loads slow sale at bottom figures. There were 5,600 hogs here today and prices were steady on an average. Best lights went at \$7.55 as against \$7.50 last Tuesday, and bulk of the trading was at \$6.40@6.75 as against \$6.30@6.60 a week ago.

Receipts of sheep and lambs are breaking all records. There were 109,000 head here last week, and the month's receipts amount to 413,000 head or 50,000 more than a year ago and 100,000 more than Chicago had. Prices have also firmed up considerably. In addition to the usual good demand from the packers, the feeder buyers are simply swarming around the pens and taking over half of the offerings. Fat lambs are selling around \$8.50@9, and the feeder buyers are getting most of theirs at \$8.15@8.35. Fat yearlings are going at \$5.75@6.75, wethers at \$5.25@6.25, and ewes at \$4.75@5.75.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 31.)

Receipts of sheep and lambs have been liberal at all points since the opening of the week, but prices on all grades were well maintained as compared with last week's close. Natives from local sections have furnished a large portion of the supplies, many of the Westerns being diverted to river markets owing to quarantine conditions here. There is a strong demand for feeding stock throughout local sections. We quote: Westerns—Good to choice lambs, \$9.50@9.50; fair to best yearlings, \$7.25@7.75; fat wethers, \$6.20@6.40; good to choice ewes, \$5.75@6; feeding lambs, \$8@8.25; feeding yearlings, \$6.25@6.75; feeding wethers, \$5.75@6; yearling breeding ewes, \$7.50@8. Natives—Good to choice lambs, \$9@9.25; poor to medium, \$8.50@8.75; culs. \$7@7.50; fat ewes, \$5.65@5.85; poor to medium, \$5.25@5.50; culs, \$4.25@4.75.

Schenk's "W. Virginia" Breakfast Bacon

F. SCHENK & SONS COMPANY

Pork and Beef Packers

Wheeling, W. Va.

New York Section

H. T. Speer, of Swift & Company's beef department at Chicago, was in New York during the week.

Edward Morris, vice-president of Morris & Company, sailed last week for a business trip abroad in the interest of his company.

Shipments of beef to fill foreign war orders continue. One shipload dispatched this week from New York was consigned to an Italian port for the use of that government.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending August 28, 1915, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 12.38 cents per pound.

The annual outing of the employees of A. Silz, Inc., the big poultry and game house of West 14th street, took place last Sunday at College Point, L. I. It was featured by the usual parade, games and other spectacular features, including a \$50 foot race, won by ex-Alderman Joseph Schloss.

Weddel & Co., Ltd., the big British meat importers and traders, have temporarily closed their New York office. Manager A. C. Anderson left this week for an extended trip through Canada and thence to Liverpool and London in the interests of his firm. The Weddel interests will be looked after in New York during his absence by B. Frankfeld & Co., Produce Exchange.

Weller H. Noyes, vice-president of Swift & Company, of New York, left this week with Mrs. Noyes for a trip to the Pacific Coast and the Panama-Pacific Exposition. As president of the First National Bank of Tenafly, N. J., Mr. Noyes traveled across the continent on the famous special train of the American Bankers' Association. Mr. Noyes will be gone until the middle of October.

George M. Trautman, manager of the provision and produce departments of Swift & Company's East Side plant, returned this week from a honeymoon tour of Maine and the New England coast country. Mr. Trautman was married on August 17 to Mrs. Leonore Hennessy of New York, and the couple were given a warm reception upon their return by their host of friends in this city.

The Queensboro Bridge Marketmen's Association members held their first annual celebration in observance of the opening of the Queensboro Bridge Market this week. The markets under the bridge were decorated with flowers, and the marketmen sold food at cost and did a tremendous business. Brass bands played at the bridge all day long. The first annual outing will be a clambake on September 5.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending August 28, 1915, by the

New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 1,224 lbs.; Brooklyn, 14,125 lbs.; The Bronx, 5,775 lbs.; total, 21,124 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 5,824 lbs.; Brooklyn, 195 lbs.; total, 6,019 lbs. Poultry—Manhattan, 8,847 lbs.; Brooklyn, 145 lbs.; total, 8,992 lbs.

A petition of involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Sarah Werdenschlag, formerly of No. 379 Amsterdam avenue, New York City, on behalf of David Schloss, Jacob M. Klein, Manhattan Veal & Mutton Company, I. Cahu Company, Inc., and J. J. Harrington & Co., creditors. This is the same party who made an assignment on July 19. Leon Dashew, of No. 320 Broadway, New York, represents the petitioning creditors.

NEW YORK CITY FOOD INSPECTION.

Dr. Lucius P. Brown, the new Director of the Bureau of Food and Drugs of the Department of Health of the City of New York, has stated the policy which he thought it was desirable for his bureau to pursue in bettering the food supply of New York City. He says:

"After only two months in New York City, it is difficult for me to make any precise statement as being authoritative for any considerable length of time in the future, on account of the difficulty of judging, from such a limited experience, as to the exact needs. But certain principles are universally applicable and, as I see it, can be applied to things here at the present time. The first of these is that the laws were made to be enforced, and were not put on the statute book for the purpose of academic discussion. Rigid enforcement, therefore, will be the primary object of this bureau.

"But inasmuch as these laws are of recent growth, and inasmuch as the principles on which they were founded are, in many instances, of recent discovery by scientifically trained men, the laws are often not understood by the public in general, and particularly by those who are doing a small business. Because of that, a reasonable enforcement will be had.

"This means that every man will be given at least one chance to know these laws, that he will receive at least one warning. If after such warning, and the understanding of the laws which should follow, he then persists in disobeying the law, prosecution will follow, and it will be just as relentless and go just as far as the laws of the City of New York and of the State of New York allow us to go.

"In other words, when we once take hold we will not turn loose, but we will take hold slowly. It follows from this that we will be reluctant to prosecute for technicalities only, but persistently dirty stores or persistence in the selling of decayed foodstuffs or any attempt to put off an article which is notoriously bad, such as ancient eggs, on a consumer, will bring as swiftly and suddenly as we can bring him the offender to court.

"New York's food problems appear to arise from congestion and from the character of the population. All countries contribute, of course, to the population of the city and all countries likewise contribute to the food sup-

ply. Therefore, it is best to take hold of the place where it comes in; that is, docks, railroad terminals and large markets. It follows that these places will be closely watched.

"The largest dealers, by virtue of their very bigness, owe to the community a greater duty than the little pushcart man or the little grocer. This is for the double reason that he receives, possibly, a larger protection, and being a taxpayer he expects to get more for his money, and we are here to see that he gets it, in the way of protection for himself and others, from bad foods of any description. If, therefore, there be any of these large dealers wrong, they may expect to lead the way in correction.

"The small man, after these men have gotten into line, cannot then complain either that the foodstuffs which he gets from the large man are of poor quality, or that the large dealer is favored by immunity from prosecution or inspection. The small dealer will therefore have no excuse for any petty thievery or any uncleanliness which he may indulge in.

"I am glad to say that, so far, the larger dealers with whom I have come in contact have given us their very heartiest co-operation. This is to be expected, for they cannot afford to take a chance on account of the magnitude of their interests, and as already suggested it is very greatly to their interest to co-operate with us, for the double reason of insuring by correction freedom from prosecution, and for a very much more important trade reason, namely, that if the food and drug laws are thoroughly enforced no illicit or illegal competitor can flourish, and every dealer will know approximately what his competitor is handling in the way of foodstuffs.

"The rules of sanitation and cleanliness will be strictly enforced, because on them depend, in a very great degree, the health of the community, but inasmuch as this city does not differ from any other part of the country in its ignorance of sanitation, education here or elsewhere in the principles of sanitation is a prime necessity.

"This bureau expects to do a large amount of lecturing and actual demonstration of cleanly methods of food selling, and for this purpose it seeks co-operation with every agency, public and private, looking to better living conditions. Particularly does it seek co-operation with the associations of dealers who have in mind the best interests of their trade.

"In this connection it is therefore purposed to make some study of the economic condition of the food supply in connection with the Mayor's Commission on Marketing to the end that we may, if possible, assist in the fight for cheaper food. The bureau has excellent machinery for doing this, and it can be put in operation without at all interfering with our other duties.

"As regards our report to the people of the city who pay taxes, and therefore who pay our wages, it is my idea that just as complete publicity as is possible, without in-

HEARN

West Fourteenth St., New York

NO MEATS GROCERIES LIQUORS BUT EVERYTHING IN DRY GOODS AND APPAREL

terfering with the enforcement of the law, is the policy for any bureau of this character to adopt. This is one of the means which we have of reporting to the people of the city the results of their investments in our wages and I shall, as far as I am concerned, follow this plan as far as possible.

"Another feature of the bureau's work which I desire to mention is the fact that we expect to continue in each particular line of effort until a real change is made in conditions; that is, until the effects which we have undertaken to get have been secured. For instance, we are working just now on ice-cream manufacturing places, and particularly on hotel kitchens and restaurants. Our efforts in both these lines will be continued until these places are all satisfactory to us. We shall not neglect keeping other places in the good condition in which they at present exist, but we shall certainly clean up the restaurants and ice cream manufactories before we stop.

"In the restaurants in particular, there is a great deal to be done. Conditions are very bad indeed, particularly in those of cheaper grades. A good many foods go into public consumption which should never get there, foods which are not only the peak of their time limit for freshness, but have begun to go down hill. Wherever such foods as these are discovered in a restaurant, prosecution is ordered for the reason that a restaurant keeper doesn't keep them unless he thinks he can destroy the odor by cooking and then put them on his tables.

"I mention this matter so that persons affected by the activities of this bureau may know what to expect, and may begin to change these conditions without being forced to do so by us. I can promise these persons that sooner or later we will get around to each one of them, and that if conditions are not changed they will suffer more than if they make an effort now to get their places into sanitary shape."

WRAPPED MEATS AND NEW YORK LAW.

(Concluded from page 17.)

sausage meat must be sold by weight, so that it would be a useless and futile thing to put such a label on the jar containing either of the two meat products. The statute only specifies that meat, meat products and butter shall be sold by weight, and weight alone.

The law gives the weight and measure officials authority to draw up regulations, but the brief contends that it does not give them the right to make regulations other than for carrying out the provisions of the law. They cannot add anything, and therefore they had no right to make the regulation that hams and bacon when wrapped must be sold with a tag bearing the actual weights, etc. The contention is repeated that section 17, referring to the container, applies only to the latter part of section 16, namely, "all other commodities" than meat.

Why Net Weight Marking Would Be Unjust.

The fifth point in the brief is that a weight marked on the wrapped bacon at the time of wrapping would not remain accurate on account of shrinkage in weight, and a sale on the basis of marked weight would be more unjust than a sale on the basis of gross weight. This is a condition well known to the trade, and the argument does not need elaboration here.

Bacon will shrink after wrapping, and if the wrapper was marked with the net weight at time of wrapping, such weight would be taken as the billing weight each time a sale was made and the purchaser from hand to hand would be getting less than he paid for. In fact, tests showed that he would get less even than when he bought on a gross weight basis, paying for wrapper and all. If obliged to sell wrapped bacon on a net weight basis the price would have to be increased, as the cost of wrapping is considerable.

As the practice is now, wrapped and unwrapped meats are sold at the same price per pound, and the purchaser can take his choice. The cost of marking weight on each

piece is also considerable, as bacon is not uniform in weight, and in carrying on business on a large scale the labor cost is an important element. Every item tending to increase the cost of production must be borne by the ultimate consumer. A great many reasons could be advanced, says the brief, why this practice is equitable and just to all concerned, but the most important point in this case is the utter impracticability and futility of a weight-marking requirement.

The statute requires meats to be sold by weight, and as the evidence shows, the practice of the packer is to sell on the basis of scale weight taken at the time of sale. The brief therefore urges that the general purpose and intent of section 17 of this law is to require the weight to be marked on those containers of fixed and determined size which are to pass from manufacturer to wholesaler, and from wholesaler to retailer, and from retailer to consumer without further re-weighing or re-measuring.

This makes it in harmony with similar laws of other States and the Federal law, as construed by courts and attorneys general, and is in harmony with the unquestioned purpose of the law, to protect the consumer against fraud. Wrapped bacon is seldom sold to the consumer in the entire piece, and when sold in smaller quantities it is, of course, sold actual net weight, as the wrapper is finally removed.

The sixth point in the brief is that the attorney general has no authority under section 18 to prosecute in this case for alleged violation of section 16. Attention is called to the defects in the law, and the claim is made that the law provides no authority for the Attorney General to prosecute under any section except section 17.

The seventh point made in the brief is that no crime charged in the information has been proven, and for the reasons previously set forth the complaint should be dismissed.

The attorneys filing the brief for Armour & Company were Lamar Hardy, Francis A. Winslow and W. C. Kirk. The principal argument in court was made by Mr. Winslow.

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J-M Pure Cork Sheets	J-M Granulated Cork
J-M Impregnated Cork Boards	J-M Hair Felt
J-M Mineral Wool	J-M Weatherite Paper

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NEW YORK AND EVERY LARGE CITY

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211 Produce Exchange, NEW YORK

September 4, 1915.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers	\$8.50@ 9.75
Common to fair native steers.....	6.00@ 8.25
Oxen and stags	4.50@ 8.00
Bulls	5.00@ 7.50
Cows	3.25@ 7.00
Good to choice native steers one year ago	8.40@ 10.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, common to prime, per 100 lbs.	9.00@ 13.50
Live calves, skim milk	6.50@ 7.50
Live calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.	5.50@ 7.00
Live lambs, culs, per 100 lbs.	@ 8.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, ordinary to prime.....	8.00@ 10.00
Live lambs, culs	@ 7.00
Live sheep, culs	—@—
Live sheep, ewes	3.00@ 5.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@ 7.70
Hogs, medium	@ 8.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@ 8.25
Pigs	@ 8.35
Roughs	6.50@ 6.75

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	14 1/2@15
Choice native light	14 @14 1/2
Native, common to fair	13 1/2@14

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	@15
Choice native light	@15
Native, common to fair	@14 1/2
Choice Western, heavy	@13 1/2
Choice Western, light	@13 1/2
Common to fair Texas	@12
Good to choice heifers	@14
Common to fair heifers	@13
Choice cows	@12
Common to fair cows	10 @11
Fleshy Bologna bulls	9 1/2@10

BEEF CUTS.

Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	17 1/2@18
No. 2 ribs	15 1/2@16
No. 3 ribs	13 @14
No. 1 loins	17 1/2@18
No. 2 loins	15 1/2@16
No. 3 loins	13 @14
No. 1 hinds and ribs	16 1/2@17
No. 2 hinds and ribs	16 @16 1/2
No. 3 hinds and ribs	15 @15 1/2
No. 1 rounds	13 1/2@14
No. 2 rounds	12 1/2@13
No. 3 rounds	12 @13
No. 1 chuck	12 @12 1/2
No. 2 chuck	10 1/2@11
No. 3 chuck	@ 9

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@20
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	17 @19
Western calves, choice	16 1/2@18
Western calves, fair to good	15 @16
Grassers and buttermilks	13 @14

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	6@10%
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@11%
Hogs, 100 lbs.	@11 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@11%
Pigs	@12 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	@15 1/2
Lambs, choice	@14 1/2
Lambs, good	@14
Lambs, medium to good	@13
Sheep, choice	@12
Sheep, medium to good	@11
Sheep, culs	@10

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)	
Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@16
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@15 1/2
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@15
Smoked picnics, light	@11
Smoked picnics, heavy	@10 1/2

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .26
No. 2 skins	@ .24
No. 3 skins	@ .18
Branded skins	@ .20
Ticky skins	@ .20
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .24
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .19
No. 1, 12 1/2-14	@ .10
No. 2, 12 1/2-14	@ .25
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14	@ .25
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14	@ .25
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@ 3.35
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@ 3.10
No. 1 B. M. kips	@ 3.10
No. 2 B. M. kips	@ 2.15
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over	@ 4.20
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	@ 3.95
Branded kips	@ 2.60
Heavy branded kips	@ 3.60
Ticky kips	@ 2.00
Heavy tacky kips	@ 3.60

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@ 17 1/2
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@ 16 1/2
Fowl—bbds.—	
Western dry-picked, 4 1/2 lbs.	@ 17
Southern and S. W., dry-pkd., avg. best 15 1/2@16	
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.	12 1/2@13
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz. per doz.	@ 3.50

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, nearby choice	@ 16 1/2
Fowls	15 @ 15 1/2
Roosters	@ 11 1/2
Ducks, L. I. Spring	@ 18 1/2
Geese, per lb.	@ 13

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score) .....	.26% @ 27
Creamery, higher (scoring lots) .....	.27 1/2@28
Creamery, Firsts .....	.24 1/2@26 1/2
Process, Extras .....	.24 @ 24 1/2
Process, Firsts .....	.23 @ 23 1/2

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras .....	.28 @ 29
Fresh gathered, extra firsts .....	.25 1/2@27
Fresh gathered, firsts .....	.24 @ 25
Fresh gathered, seconds .....	.22 @ 23 1/2
Fresh dirties, No. 1 .....	.20 1/2@21
Fresh chex, good to choice .....	.19 @ 19 1/2

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	@ 27.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	@ 30.00
Dried blood, high grade	@ 2.75
Nitrate of soda—spot	@ 2.45
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	@ 21.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia	2.70 and 10e.
Garbage tankage	@ 7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	nom @ 3.10 and 10e.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14 ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime	3.15 and 10e.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)	nom @ 2.70 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%	@ 2.40
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%	@ 3.50

